

# The Morikubo Trial: Content Analysis of a Landmark Chiropractic Legal Case

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**Background:** The Morikubo trial of 1907 has been viewed as the point in history when chiropractic was first seen to be a profession in its own right. Unfortunately, no court transcript survives which outlines the trial. Given the importance of the trial, this paper sets out to comprehensively report all available primary sources to determine the most likely facts in this landmark case.

**Methods:** Online repositories and gray literature were searched for primary sources. Content analysis of primary source documents was undertaken. Data was extracted, coded, and categorized from every primary source document about the trial that could be located in an intensive search as well as documents establishing the context of the trial dating between 1872 to 1909. The greater the number of independent references for each fact was considered to demonstrate greater likelihood of being a true representation of what occurred.

**Results:** The search found 190 primary sources. A timeline of the trial was established. Several themes were categorized from the data. Morikubo sought out the conflict to test the law. The philosophy and principles of chiropractic played a significant role in the defense as did the distinct practices and scientific theories of chiropractic, all of which were established in the decade leading up to the trial. The conflict between the early osteopaths and the chiropractors focused on Wisconsin because of its law licensing osteopaths. Morikubo was well-educated. There is no evidence that Solon Langworthy, a 1901 graduate of D.D. Palmer's chiropractic school, played a role in the defense's arguments, nor were his theories included in the early models at the Palmer School before or after the trial.

**Conclusion:** Chiropractic was determined in the trial to be separate from osteopathy, with its own scientific rationale, clinical practice, and philosophical perspective. Decades of incorrect facts from chiropractic and academic sources referencing the trial has led to unwarranted assertions and claims in the literature. Based on this analysis a reexamination of the chiropractic literature is warranted. This evidenced-based approach establishes a new perspective on the history, the theory, and the practice of chiropractic.

## Introduction

The Morikubo trial that took place in Wisconsin in 1907 is a pivotal event in the history of chiropractic. Due to the verdict handed down at this trial, chiropractic

would be seen as a profession in its own right, separate from osteopathy, with its own scientific rationale, clinical practice, and philosophical perspective. The trial came about when in July 1907, Shegetaro Morikubo, Ph.D., D.C., who practiced chiropractic in La Crosse, Wis., was accused of practicing medicine and osteopathy without a license. Charges were brought against him by the Wisconsin state medical

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board, instigated by a local osteopath who was a member of the board.



**Figure 1.** Shegetaro Morikubo c. 1909

At the trial, Morikubo's lawyers, Thomas Morris and Fred Hartwell, convinced the judge to reduce the charges to practicing osteopathy without a license. After the trial, the arguments in this landmark case were used for decades in courtrooms throughout the United States to establish chiropractic as a distinct profession.

The Morikubo trial has taken on mythic proportions in chiropractic literature. The case has been cited dozens of times, not only as a part of history but to substantiate various positions defining the intellectual boundaries of the profession. Unfortunately, there is no known court record (the definitive primary source) on which to establish what occurred. Much of the literature on the trial, to date, is iterative and has been based on a limited selection of non-definitive primary sources. Historians have

referred to the Morikubo trial as a defining moment in the profession,<sup>1,2</sup> one that may have changed the trajectory of chiropractic theory and professionalization.<sup>3</sup> Most of the literature referring to the trial relies on secondary and tertiary sources. The literature that includes primary sources is limited and in those cases the selection of primary sources are few.<sup>4-8</sup> There has never been a comprehensive examination of every known primary source to determine the accuracy of the literature and whether arguments relying on this historical event are based on adequate evidence.

Given the importance of the Morikubo trial to chiropractic identity, we considered it important to clarify the range of primary sources and methodically document what is known about the case to determine what most likely did occur in the courtroom. This paper will do so by examining every primary source that we were able to locate published around the time of the trial. It is hoped that a systematic analysis of these source documents will provide the most accurate understanding available about the case. Furthermore, we wanted to document the accuracy of literature used in describing the case throughout chiropractic's history.

## **Methods**

### *Search Strategy*

The primary search strategy was to use the terms "*Morikubo*" or "*Morikubo Trial*" and "*chiropractic*." Morikubo, being a relatively uncommon Japanese name in English language periodicals at the turn of the last century, made it an ideal search term. Secondary search terms included "La Crosse," "LaCrosse," "Jorris," "Whipple," "Johnson and Whipple," and "D.D. Palmer."

Online databases searched to locate background articles as well as secondary and tertiary historical works about the Morikubo trial included searching the *Index to Chiropractic Literature* for peer-reviewed articles and *Google Scholar* for articles from other sources.

The gray literature was searched for



additional sources by an examination of textbooks published by academic publishers and university presses, dissertations on chiropractic, and other chiropractic texts. Gray literature is defined as, “not controlled by commercial publishers, i.e., where publishing is not the primary activity of the producing body.”<sup>9</sup>

Primary sources were located in several archival data repositories. Dozens of newspaper articles were located on Newspapers.com with the help of Timothy Faulkner, D.C. Faulkner’s textbook, *The Chiropractor’s Protégé*, was also an important resource for archival letters.<sup>10</sup>

Chiropractic sources were located with the help of librarians and archivists at the La Crosse Public Library Archives and Local History Department, who provided more than a dozen newspaper articles; The Murphy Library Special Collections and the Area Research Center at University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, who located a re-typed editorial with an extra paragraph called *Morikubo Freed* and an advertisement for Morikubo from 1907 in German<sup>11,12</sup>; The Museum of Osteopathic Medicine at A.T. Still University, who tried to find notes of the trial described in an editorial from the *Osteopathic Physician*,<sup>13</sup> and who maintain an online database of *The Journal of Osteopathy* and *Osteopathic Physician*; Southern Cross University librarians who located a number of articles; Sherman College of Chiropractic librarians who located a number of articles; and the archivists at the David D. Palmer Health Sciences Library Digital Collections at Palmer College of Chiropractic, with their online database of *The Chiropractor*.

The Hathi Trust Digital Library was searched for osteopathic literature sources. Other facts about Morikubo’s life were obtained from chiropractic academics, notably Phillip Ebrall, DC, and Kei Takeyachi, DC [Correspondence with Senzon, 6 March 2019], who gathered some preliminary data from Machida and Hino city libraries and John Wolfe, DC, who shared several obscure newspaper articles and bio-

graphical documents about Morikubo.<sup>14, 15</sup>

Inquiries to several universities in hopes of locating documentary evidence of Morikubo’s claims of attending the University of California found no evidence. [Correspondence with Senzon, 2019] Nor did an inquiry to the Tokyo Academy, now the Japan Academy [6 April 2019], or an e-mail to the Tokyo University, then called Tokyo University of Science [7 April 2019].

### Content Analysis

The historical methodology used by this study is content analysis and relies on primary sources such as newspaper articles, as well as letters and editorials or commentaries written by individuals who were at the trial. Content analysis uses a mixed methodology. It involves quantitative methods to achieve objectivity, precision, and generality<sup>16</sup> and qualitative methods to interpret meaning.<sup>17</sup> Qualitative methods involve systematically including contexts, utilizing procedural rules, and simplifying content into units set within categories, which are established using inductive and deductive methods.<sup>18</sup> As a method, content analysis is designed to be objective, transparent, systematic, and reproducible.<sup>19</sup>

According to Lasswell, choosing a set of content within a limited “space-time continua” is the first step to designing content analysis research.<sup>16</sup> Two time periods were chosen for this analysis: the first is limited to the news coverage leading up to the trial and just after the trial. The second is focused on the months from September 1905 to November 1909 as well as on several documents dating from 1872 through 1904.

The second step for content analysis research design is defining the discourse to be analyzed.<sup>16</sup> By conducting a systematic overview of all primary sources within a specific time period, this study delineates a limited selection of discourse and by doing so overcomes sample selection bias.<sup>20</sup> After the initial steps of research design are implemented, Lasswell writes, “the actual re-



search operations begin. These include the reading of the texts selected and the recording, in the prescribed manner, of data they contain. After the data have been recorded, the final step – their analysis – can be commenced.”<sup>16</sup>

The ideal is to find the simplest coding schemes that yield the data desired. Laswell notes that the simplification process *is* content analysis.<sup>16</sup> Drisko and Maschi write, “All content analysis is a form of data reduction.”<sup>19</sup> Simplification should include reducing general concepts into discrete elements of information.<sup>20</sup> These elements are grouped according to thematic categories.

Thematic categories are considered elements of information or “recording units” to be coded. These are units for analysis just like the individual factual objects, also called “recording units,” that comprise the categories. The themes are used to organize all of the recording units and set the limits on what units of information should be coded.<sup>16,20</sup> The goal of the coders is to determine the most relevant material within the documents.<sup>19</sup>

The majority of the references in this study are newspaper articles, which are considered to be reliable and valid sources of historical data. “Collection of information from newspapers generally is based on content analysis employing coding schemes that consist of a set of categories.”<sup>20</sup> Franzosi suggests three criteria for preparing the coding scheme; the categories should link directly to the central hypotheses being investigated, each category should be “mutually exclusive,” and the category titles should resemble the original language style from the newspapers. We titled our themes with direct quotes from the primary sources.

Mayring describes two central approaches involved in procedural norms for qualitative content analysis; inductive and deductive category development. We have combined both methods. The inductive method involves choosing categories based on criteria guided by a research question

and then defining and refining the categories recursively by working through the texts. The deductive category application begins with preformulated aspects of the analysis linked to the text and rigorously defined with rules for coding. Our categories were derived using an inductive method but we chose to include clear definitions and coding rules for each, which are normally associated with the deductive method.<sup>18</sup>

Allowing the categories to emerge from the data is associated with conventional content analysis,<sup>17</sup> which involves immersion in all of the documents. This approach is appropriate when dealing with a topic that is not well described in the literature,<sup>17,19</sup> such as the Morikubo trial.

One potential failing of conventional content analysis is a lack of context.<sup>17</sup> For this reason we have chosen to utilize interpretive content analysis, which relies on unpacking latent meaning within the text.<sup>19</sup> Coding data using interpretive content analysis emphasizes both manifest and latent content, the surface facts and the deeper meanings. The emphasis is on the context of the data while remaining grounded in the empirical facts. As with the generation of categories, the interpretive approach relies on inductive coding; that is, the codes emerge from the raw data rather than deductively choosing codes based on *a priori* assumptions about the data.

This approach relies on summarizing the inferences in narrative form to explain important issues. Interpretive content analysis avoids bias and omissions through systematic inclusion of all data especially disparate viewpoints. “While coding is the first step in data analysis, formal data summaries complete the process. Most data presentation in interpretive content analysis centers on descriptive narratives, or themes, summarizing the collected and coded data.”<sup>19</sup> We have included a descriptive narrative and data extraction tables. Interpretations closely follow the data.

#### *Analysis*

The first step was to establish a factual



timeframe based on a set of primary sources published during the actual trial. This consists of every newspaper article that we were able to locate about the Morikubo trial published between 22 July 1907 (the date Morikubo was charged) and 20 August 1907 (the last date to include a newspaper article about the events of the trial). These source documents are used as a base foundation of factual statements. From this first set of primary sources (the trial-period set), a general picture of the trial is described, and all the factual statements determined are then thematically categorized.

The second step was to seek corroboration for each statement of fact. An attempt was made to verify each asserted fact with at least two references thereby establishing a verifiable and evidence-based analysis of this important historical event. All primary sources were used for corroboration including those from outside the timeframe of the first set of primary sources. Factuality is weighted towards statements that have the most independent (not repeated or quoted from another source) primary sourced references.

As the second set of primary sources (the context-period set) was examined for corroboration it was anticipated that new factual claims and themes would emerge. The second set of primary sources include documents from before 22 July 1907 and after 20 August 1907. These articles primarily include documents from 2 September 1905 to November 1909, with a few outliers, which are comprised of several documents from 1872, 1887, 1895, and 1897-1904. This additional set of factual claims was also weighted based on corroboration with primary sources and thematically categorized. By examining the second set of primary sources, an historical context emerges.

Interpretive content analysis was employed as a framework to integrate the verifiable factual claims with the historical context in the form of a thematic discussion.<sup>19</sup> This type of analysis allows for the

integration of quantitative and qualitative methodologies while also examining the problems involved with the legal fight, which is central to the Morikubo trial.

At the completion of this analysis the additional historical works which we found relating to the trial were examined for accuracy based on the findings of the primary sources.

It is intended by the authors that the methods as outlined are both transparent and reproducible.

## Results

The search strategy produced 190 primary sources. The primary sources are given in full in Table 1 and are divided into the two sets identified in the methods section: the trial-period set and context-period set. Table 2 provides the data extracted and used in the body of this paper from these primary sources. Table 3 provides a list of themes with definitions and coding schemes. Table 4 provides a list of primary sources with a grid depicting the themes they provide evidence for. Table 5 consists of factual claims made in 53 secondary and tertiary sources mentioning the Morikubo trial.

The results are categorized into four broad sections. The first section includes timelines and basic facts about the trial. The second section focuses on sworn testimony in the courtroom and newspaper accounts. Facts in this section will be limited to what was reported from the courtroom in the trial-period set. The third section is a thematic analysis of the Morikubo trial based on facts from primary sources. This section will include an expanded timeline of the context-period set, more facts, and greater context based on the second set of primary sources. The fourth section provides an overview of claims made in secondary and tertiary literature.

### *Timeline and Logistics Based on Facts Stated between July 22 and August 20*

Sixteen newspaper articles and clippings published between 22 July 1907 and 20 August 1907 were located<sup>11, 21-35</sup> (the



trial-period set). From these articles and clippings, a timeline of the arrest and trial emerges (Box 1) as well as the basic facts of the case. This timeline and associated logistics will be used as a basis through which to examine the context, themes, and factual claims about the trial.

| Date            | Event                                           |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| July 22, 1907   | Morikubo arrested by Undersheriff Mohr.         |
| July 22, 1907   | 2 p.m. – Morikubo pleads not guilty.            |
| July 27, 1907   | Continuance granted.                            |
| August 3, 1907  | Trial date is set for August 13.                |
| August 3, 1907  | B.J. Palmer confers with Morikubo at La Crosse. |
| August 13, 1907 | Morikubo placed on trial.                       |
| August 14, 1907 | Morikubo found not guilty at 6:05 p.m.          |

**Box 1.** Dates of Morikubo arrest, trial

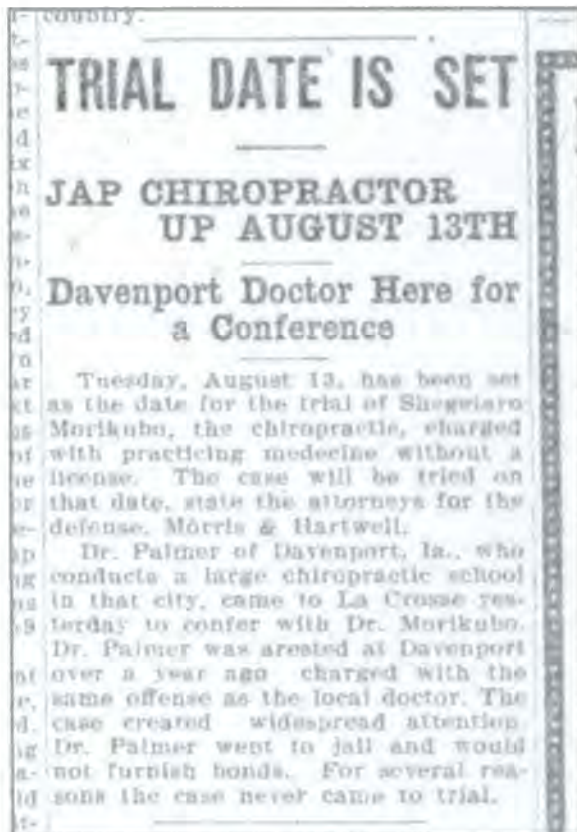
On 22 July 1907, Shegetaro Morikubo was arrested by Undersheriff John Mohr.<sup>21</sup> Morikubo was practicing chiropractic in the McMillan building in La Crosse, Wis.<sup>25, 26, 35</sup> The warrant/complaint was sworn out by Dr. W.T. Sarles; the charge was the practice of medicine without a license.<sup>21, 23, 25, 26, 35</sup> Sarles was chairman/president of the medical board of Wisconsin.<sup>21, 23, 25, 26</sup> The charge was also documented as “practicing chiropractics without a license,”<sup>23, 32, 35</sup> “practicing osteopathy without a license,”<sup>11, 25, 28-30, 32, 34</sup> and “practicing osteopathy under the name of chiropractors, making no distinction between the two sciences.”<sup>21</sup> The board was attempting to use this as a test case.<sup>31, 33</sup> Morikubo was sent to La Crosse ready to test the law.<sup>22, 35</sup>

At 2:00 p.m. on 22 July 1907, Morikubo entered a plea of not guilty. The case was continued until July 27 so that a witness for the defense could be secured. Morikubo was released on bail.<sup>21</sup>

On 27 July 1907, a further continuance was granted so that an expert witness for the defense could travel from California. The continuance was granted contingent on an agreement between the lawyers for the defense and prosecution. They initially agreed to August 9 as the trial date.<sup>23</sup> On August 3 the defendant’s lawyers an-

nounced that the trial was set for August 13. Also on 3 August 1907, B.J. Palmer came to La Crosse, Wis., to confer with Morikubo.<sup>24</sup>

Otto Bosshard was the District Attorney.<sup>23, 25</sup> Bosshard was assisted by A.U. Jorris, a local osteopath,<sup>25, 26</sup> and a member of the state medical board.<sup>25, 29</sup> State senator Tom Morris and Fred Hartwell were the defendant’s lawyers.<sup>23, 24, 26</sup> Judge Brindley presided over the case in county court.<sup>23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34</sup>



**Figure 2.** La Crosse Tribune story, 3 August 1907

On 13 August 1907, Morikubo was placed on trial.<sup>25, 26</sup> Four jurors were selected.<sup>11, 25, 26, 33</sup> The jurors were C. Johnson, E. Dittman, A. Strauss, and A. Thompson.<sup>11, 25, 26, 32</sup> At the start of the trial, Morikubo’s attorneys had the charge amended. The words, “practicing medicine without a license” were removed from the charge. The remaining charge was “practicing osteopathy, under the guise of chiropractics, without a license.”<sup>26</sup>



There were several witnesses called including Dr. W.T. Sarles, C.H. Chamberlain, C.H. Bey, and Raymond (Franklin) Fiske,<sup>25, 26</sup> Edythe Ashmore, and O.W. LaPlount,<sup>11, 25</sup>; A.U. Jorris,<sup>26</sup> B.J. (mistakenly written as "D.D." in several accounts) Palmer<sup>25, 26</sup>; Chas. Linniker<sup>11, 28</sup>; S. Morikubo and A.L. Wood<sup>28</sup>; W.D. Thomas, J.S. Rice, and W.D. Sperry.<sup>31</sup>

The trial took two days.<sup>11, 28, 31, 32, 34</sup> (Box 2) The proceedings of the first day, Tuesday, 13 August 1907, consisted of jury selection and three witnesses in the morning: Chamberlain, Bey, and Fiske. The second part of the morning included cross examination from Morris.<sup>25, 26</sup> The court adjourned at noon with a discussion of metaphysics between Morris and Fiske, a professor at the A.T. Still College of Osteopathy.<sup>26</sup> The afternoon of the first day started at 2 p.m. with more questions of Fiske.<sup>26, 27</sup> By 3 p.m. they were discussing the relationship of the sympathetic nervous system to the spine and the standard neuroanatomy of modern textbooks.<sup>27</sup> The next witness was Ashmore, after whom the state closed its case. Also on the afternoon of the first day, the defense called its first witness, Linniker.<sup>28</sup> After his testimony, court adjourned until 9 a.m. the following day.<sup>29</sup> The second day, Wednesday, 14 August 1907, commenced with a continuation of Linniker's testimony followed by Morikubo taking the stand. The court adjourned for lunch and commenced at 2 p.m. with a cross examination of Morikubo.<sup>28, 31</sup> The next witnesses included Rev. A.L. Wood,<sup>28</sup> W.D. Thomas, J.S. Rice, B.J. Palmer, and W.A. Sperry.<sup>31</sup> After the defense witnesses, Ashmore was called to the stand to rebut Linniker.<sup>31</sup> B.J. Palmer was then called to rebut Ashmore. Arguments to the jury were made from 3:40 p.m. to 5:40 p.m. The jury met from 5:40 p.m. to 6:05 p.m.<sup>32</sup> Morikubo was found not guilty and was acquitted.<sup>11, 32-34</sup>

| <b>Tuesday, August 13</b>   | <b>Event</b>                            |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Start of Court              | Morris and Hartwell have charge amended |
|                             | Jurors selected                         |
| Prosecution Witnesses       | Chamberlain takes the stand             |
|                             | Bey takes the stand                     |
|                             | Fiske takes the stand                   |
| Noon                        | Adjourn for lunch                       |
| 2 p.m.                      | Cross-examination of Fiske continued    |
| 3 p.m.                      | Cross-examination continued             |
|                             | Ashmore called to the stand             |
|                             | Prosecution Rests                       |
| Defense Witnesses           | Linniker called to the stand            |
|                             | Court adjourned                         |
| <b>Wednesday, August 14</b> |                                         |
| 9 a.m.                      | Linniker continues testimony            |
|                             | Morikubo takes the stand                |
| Noon (assumed)              | Adjourn for lunch                       |
| 2 p.m.                      | Cross-examination of Morikubo           |
|                             | Wood takes the stand                    |
|                             | Thomas takes the stand                  |
|                             | Rice takes the stand                    |
|                             | B.J. Palmer takes the stand             |
|                             | Sperry takes the stand                  |
|                             | Ashmore called to rebut Linniker        |
|                             | B.J. Palmer called to rebut Ashmore     |
| 3:40 p.m.                   | Arguments made to the jury              |
| 5:40 p.m.                   | Jury sequestered                        |
| 6:05 p.m.                   | Morikubo found not guilty               |

Box 2. Timeline of Morikubo trial

#### *Sworn Reported Testimony at the Trial*

The first witness for the prosecution was C.H. Chamberlain, a patient of Morikubo.<sup>25, 26</sup> He was treated daily for two



months starting in March 1907.<sup>26, 29</sup> The patient was quoted as stating that he suffered from rheumatism for 10 years. According to the patient, Morikubo concluded that a "curvature of the spine" was related to "contractions of the muscles," which were the cause of the hip pain.<sup>25, 26, 29</sup> Chamberlain stated that Morikubo "adjusted the spine by use of his hands, but prescribed no medicine. He did help, and I have been relieved."<sup>26</sup> The adjustments focused on his low back.<sup>25, 29</sup> Upon cross examination, Chamberlain said the intensity of the pain, which had lasted ten years, decreased after a few treatments,<sup>25</sup> that he kept going to the chiropractor thereafter,<sup>29</sup> and also he said that "I am improved in the best health in the last five years."<sup>26</sup>

The second witness sworn in for the state was C.H. Bey, another patient of Morikubo. Bey was treated by Morikubo daily from 12 February 1907 to 1 July 1907.<sup>25, 26, 29</sup> Bey had previously been diagnosed with rheumatism and nervous trouble.<sup>25, 29</sup> According to Bey, Morikubo examined him and concluded the problem was spinal trouble.<sup>25</sup> Morikubo did not diagnose him but rather determined that his hurt spine was due to "impingement in the center of the back."<sup>26, 29</sup> His symptoms included severe leg pain and lameness.<sup>25, 29</sup> According to Bey, Morikubo explained to him that "his nerves were impinged in the back and this caused the lameness." Bey referred to the treatment as "adjustment," which consisted of the hands being used to "get the nerves back in shape and relieve the impingement." He occasionally felt a "snap as if something in the back had been moved,"<sup>25</sup> without pressure being applied.<sup>26</sup> The "treatment" benefited him.<sup>25, 29</sup>

The first expert witness for the state was Franklin Fiske, D.O.<sup>25, 26, 29, 36</sup> Fiske earned his osteopathic degree three years prior, in July 1904,<sup>25</sup> and started teaching at the American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville, Mo.,<sup>26, 34</sup> in January 1907.<sup>25, 29</sup> Fiske stated that the treatments described by Chamberlain and Bey were osteopathic treatments.<sup>25, 29, 29</sup> Morris objected to this characterization since the patients did not

describe the actual treatments, but he was overruled.<sup>26</sup> Fiske also stated that "adjustment" was an osteopathic term. Under cross examination by Morris, Fiske stated that he had studied the chiropractic literature and had read all of the works by Dr. Palmer.<sup>25, 26, 29</sup> He said, "I have read nearly all of the standard works on chiropractics, including Dr. D.D. Palmer's books, his ads, and several other publications." Morris asked, "Is your knowledge of chiropractics as extensive as that of osteopathy?" To this, the state objected and was overruled. Fiske replied that he had knowledge of both sciences.<sup>26</sup> He also stated that rheumatism was caused by impinged nerves, which could cause abnormal blood and that the osteopathic treatment was to remove the cause, not treat the result.<sup>25, 29</sup> The cross examination lasted for the rest of the morning during which Fiske and Morris had "mental combat" about the merits of each, the technical differences, and also metaphysics. Morris was invigorated by Fiske's reply to a question as to whether metaphysics was taught at the osteopathic college. It was.<sup>26</sup>

During the afternoon session of the court, Morris continued his questioning of Fiske.<sup>27, 29, 30</sup> The questions focused on the "fundamental principles and theories of osteopathy." The purpose of Morris' line of questioning was to ascertain the differences between chiropractic and osteopathy, especially how the sympathetic nervous system related to both.<sup>27</sup> Morris handed Fiske one photograph from "a large collection by the defense." The photograph was of a human body with "the tracing of a nerve" on it. Fiske was asked whether "he had ever done any of this work?" He replied that he had not. He was then asked, "whether conscious pain could be traced through the sympathetic nerve system on the surface?" Fiske replied that it could but "not by pressure."<sup>29, 30</sup> Fiske was then asked about *Gray's Anatomy* and whether osteopathy taught "any complete nervous system outside of those mentioned in *Gray's Anatomy*?" Fiske replied that they did not.<sup>27, 29, 30</sup>



The closing witness for the prosecution was Edyth Ashmore, vice president of the National Association of Osteopaths.<sup>26, 28-30, 34</sup> She practiced as an osteopath for seven years and also attended the Palmer School of Chiropractic. Ashmore concluded that the treatments described by Chamberlain and Bey were osteopathic.<sup>29, 30</sup> In her testimony she declared that chiropractic and osteopathy were the same.<sup>28-30, 35</sup> She also stated that chiropractic training did not include "the complete technical knowledge of the allied sciences which the osteopaths had."<sup>29, 30</sup> On cross examination, she admitted that she obtained her Wisconsin license the morning of the trial.<sup>28-30</sup> She applied for her Wisconsin license one month prior to the trial. Ashmore said that she attended the Palmer school under a false name (Bell) after she read in *The Chiropractor* that Morikubo was planning to open his chiropractic office in La Crosse, "to test the Wisconsin law." Ashmore was also asked whether chiropractors recognized "the existence of a third system of nerves not taught in osteopathy." She replied that they did.<sup>29, 30</sup>

The first expert witness for the defense was Charles Linniker, who was the last witness of the first day of the trial.<sup>28, 29</sup> Linniker traveled from Oakland, Calif., to testify.<sup>29, 35</sup> He graduated from the California College of Osteopathy in January 1906 and the Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, in March 1907. The judge overruled the prosecution's objection as to the legality of hearing expert testimony from a witness not licensed in the state of Wisconsin.<sup>29</sup>

Linniker testified to the technical differences between chiropractic and osteopathy.<sup>28-30</sup> Osteopathy focuses on blood and chiropractic treats nerves. He also distinguished between the sympathetic nervous system and how it is used in osteopathy in contrast to the chiropractic focus on the brain-nerve-tissue connection.<sup>28</sup> One newspaper article writes of his testimony, "The

chiropractic teaching is that all the nerves lead direct from the brain to the tissues, while the osteopath contends that there is a sympathetic system which does not lead directly to the brain but goes first to the spinal vertebrae."<sup>29, 30</sup> The "removal of obstructions," was so that the "brain insulation impulses may be transmitted to the muscles."<sup>28</sup> Linniker was asked to describe the osteopathic treatment of paralysis, which he did by explaining how osteopathy manipulates all parts of the body.<sup>29, 30</sup>

On the morning of the second day of the trial, Linniker was recalled to finish his testimony for the defense.<sup>28, 30</sup> Linniker testified that both theory and application of chiropractic and osteopathy were vastly different. Linniker explained the unique anatomical insights of chiropractic in regard to the nervous system. Rather than follow the classic anatomy texts, the chiropractor "traces the nerve impulses with his fingers to the point where the system is interrupted, which is the seat of the trouble." According to Linniker, this practice is not taught in osteopathy. He was shown an illustration of nerve tracing and confirmed that no standard textbook illustrated nerves traced in this way.<sup>30</sup>

Linniker defined osteopathic techniques as force, massage, rubbing, and slow manipulation.<sup>28, 30</sup> Chiropractic technique used "the chiropractic thrust." One article reported that "he said he thought chiropractics a distinct advancement over osteopathy." This led to a lengthy discussion and cross examination about the technical differences, which included Linniker providing demonstrations with explanation.<sup>28</sup> On cross examination, he was asked about the explanation he gave the day before about the osteopathic treatment for paralysis and reiterated it was osteopathy. He also noted "he had never heard that this was called the Swedish massage movement," and that no massage is used in chiropractic, only adjustment of vertebrae.<sup>30</sup>

On cross examination, Linniker confirmed that B.J. Palmer asked him to come to La Crosse as an expert witness. In de-



scribing the differences between the two sciences, he said,

The interruption of the brain impulse is done away with by the chiropractic thrust upon the spinal column. The osteopath does not do this. I have never been able to remove a spinal lesion by methods taught by osteopathy. There is a vast difference between application and purpose in methods employed by the two sciences.<sup>30</sup>

The chiropractic claim was to a new type of knowledge, "new nerves not recorded in any anatomy." He also explained that the instructors at the Palmer School of Chiropractic use Gray's text and Kirke's physiology text but make corrections to these.<sup>30, 37</sup>

Furthermore, Linniker explained that osteopathy is based on a principle, which is that scientific manipulations free up the blood supply and this cures disease.<sup>28,30</sup> Chiropractic does not teach about muscles or blood supply. Rather, it is based on a "physical principle," which applies "spiritual conditions which work through the brain to remove interruptions in nerve connections." The intent of chiropractic is to remove "interference of brain impulses to various parts of the body."<sup>30</sup>

The second witness for the defense on Wednesday morning was Morikubo.<sup>30</sup> One newspaper account writes, "During his testimony, Dr. Morikubo traced his life, his education, and defined the principles of chiropractics." The first part of his testimony included his biographical information. He went to public school, starting at age four. He attended a Buddhist institution/temple in Tokyo.<sup>28</sup> He began studying pathology while at the Buddhist institution.<sup>30</sup> He either attended two years of public school and then went to the Tokyo Academy at age 16,<sup>28</sup> or he studied for two years at "the academy of science at Tokio [sic], taking a degree there."<sup>30</sup> He came to the U.S. from Tokyo.<sup>28,30</sup> In the U.S. he studied classical subjects for four years.<sup>30</sup> He did four years of post-graduate study and earned a Ph.D.<sup>28</sup> He also studied philosophy and metaphysics throughout all of his schooling.<sup>28,30</sup>

According to his testimony, Morikubo received osteopathy from three different osteopaths for neck trouble starting in 1904, which consisted of 25-minute sessions with several full body maneuvers.<sup>28,30,33</sup> He completed a correspondence course in osteopathy. He started studying chiropractic in March 1906 and earned his chiropractic degree at the Palmer School of Chiropractic after ten months of study. He started a practice in LaCrosse, Wis., after graduation.<sup>28</sup>

On Morikubo's perspective on chiropractic, one article reports, "Dr. Morikubo defined chiropractic as the science, which investigates the cause of disease, reason for the elimination of disease, and the physical means as applied to the body, and the spinal column to remove obstructions."<sup>28</sup>

Another writes, "Witness said that the art of chiropractics is the means of removing the cause of disease with the hands by a sudden pressure. The chiropractic philosophy classifies the mind in two parts, the educated and the innate."<sup>30, 31</sup>

A newspaper recorded that he felt the foundation of chiropractic was the educated and uneducated mind as well as the differences between deductive and inductive reasoning.<sup>28</sup>

On cross examination, Morikubo stated that he traced nerves without using a standard work on anatomy.<sup>30,31</sup> He viewed chiropractic and osteopathy as different sciences.<sup>34</sup>

Morikubo was recalled to the stand in the afternoon on Wednesday to continue the cross examination. He was asked about the treatment of Chamberlain. Morikubo replied that he used his knowledge of chiropractic to restore the "broken communication between the mind and body." He manipulated the vertebra with the hands.<sup>31</sup>

Morikubo also testified that osteopathy and chiropractic were "vastly different." Osteopathic treatments took up to thirty minutes. The chiropractic thrust was unique to chiropractic. The technical application includes "heavy and slight forces... applied suddenly."<sup>28</sup>



In the afternoon of the second day of the trial there were several witnesses for the defense.<sup>31</sup> Reverend R.W. Wood testified that osteopathy and chiropractic were different without advocating for one over the other. Wood was a believer in "the good old family doctor."<sup>28</sup> Another witness was Dr. W.D. Thomas,<sup>31</sup> "one of the most learned educators in the state."<sup>32</sup> He was sworn in to explain the "power of mind over matter, upholding the theory of chiropractics regarding the removal of obstructions to the brain impulses."<sup>31</sup> Thomas concluded that chiropractic's theory of mental power over matter was "in keeping with the latest advances in science."<sup>32</sup>

Two witnesses met with objections. J.S. Rice was called to introduce letters written to osteopathic institutions inquiring whether they taught chiropractic. Objection to the letters being introduced was sustained. B.J. Palmer was then called to the stand to identify the signature on a letter from the Southern School of Osteopathy to Mrs. Rice. The court would not allow the letters to be introduced as evidence.<sup>31, 32</sup> This was because the signature was a rubber stamp.<sup>32</sup> The next witness to be sworn in was W.A. Sperry, who was another patient that Morikubo had managed for eight weeks.<sup>31</sup> She had also received osteopathic treatments. Her testimony that the two sciences were different was objected to by the state.<sup>31, 32</sup> The objection was sustained.<sup>31</sup>

Two rebuttal witnesses were called to the stand. The first was Ashmore, who was asked to testify as to her opinion of Linniker's description of the osteopathic treatment for paralysis. She concluded that he was not describing osteopathy but massage. Upon cross examination, Ashmore was asked to read a description of the same treatment out of an osteopathic textbook. She refused to acknowledge the book as an authority and claimed only A.T. Still's book should be recognized as the authority. B.J. Palmer was then recalled by the defense to rebut Ashmore's testimony. Palmer stated that Still did not write anything about paralysis in his three books.<sup>31, 32</sup>

The jury acquitted Morikubo after 25 minutes of deliberations.<sup>31, 33, 34</sup> Soon after the acquittal, Sarles, the president of the Wisconsin state board, publicly stated that he would continue to prosecute chiropractors to determine whether they should be considered physicians under the law, all the way to the Supreme Court.<sup>31, 33</sup> He had already prepared another complaint against Morikubo, charging him with the practice of healing and accepting money "as a physician."<sup>31, 33, 34</sup> He was prepared to re-arrest Morikubo.<sup>32, 34</sup> Morris and Hartwell "warmly" confronted Sarles and district attorney Bosshard, and accused them of "persecution of the Japanese." Sarles replied that he simply sought to challenge the fact that chiropractors could open a business and compete with osteopaths and physicians who had completed four years of school and passed a state exam.<sup>31, 35</sup> After a public argument he agreed to target another chiropractor and stated that B.J. Palmer would give him the name of a practicing Wisconsin chiropractor, but that he may still go after Morikubo if that does not pan out.<sup>31</sup>

Newspaper articles agreed it was a difficult battle.<sup>26, 31, 32, 34</sup> "one of the hardest fought legal battles in La Crosse county."<sup>32</sup> It was a battle between expert witnesses.<sup>35</sup> One editorial took issue with Sarles' "impotent rage," and his need to continue to persecute chiropractors. The paper questioned whether the people of Wisconsin should allow members of the board "to persecute this man simply to assist members in their individual grievances."<sup>34</sup> Morikubo came to La Crosse to prove chiropractic and osteopathy were different sciences, and he did. Chiropractors, according to the editorial, should not be subjected to a law that licenses medical doctors, surgeons, and osteopaths. The case was hard fought and fairly won. The district attorney used skill and resources. The osteopathic association and the leading school sent experts. And, the paper states, "They had at their disposal, furnished by Morikubo, every book on osteopathy and chiropractic published." The paper found no fault with the board for



testing the case but pleaded with them to let it go. The editorial concludes,

It was a clean cut fight between osteopathy and chiropractic and as intelligent a jury as ever graced a La Crosse county jury box in a court presided over by Judge Brindley, recognized throughout the state as one of its ablest judges, decided after two days trial, within a very few minutes after the case went to them that Chiropractic is not Osteopathy but is a distinct science.<sup>34</sup>

#### *Themes based on facts derived from primary sources*

Several themes emerge from an analysis of the trial-period set of primary sources from the newspaper accounts at the time of the trial, 22 July 1907 to 20 August 1907. Other themes and facts emerge from the context-period set of primary sources in the wider period centered primarily from 2 September 1905 to November 1909. These

wider facts add context to understanding the trial. For example, B.J. Palmer stated in an editorial soon after the trial that the newspaper accounts were “impartial” but there were other details to convey.<sup>38</sup> Morikubo wrote months later that the judge thought chiropractic was a fake and the district attorney was convinced it was osteopathy.<sup>39</sup> Others at the trial also published letters and commentaries.<sup>13,40,41</sup> Of note is Morikubo’s statement about how the importance of philosophy and metaphysical arguments was not grasped by the reporters and “keen distinctions” went unreported.<sup>42</sup>

A thematic analysis was developed based on the themes best supported by the primary sources. Seven themes were found and are outlined in Table 3 [below]. The data supporting each theme can be found in Table 2 and Table 4 [Appendices]

| #  | Theme                                                            | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Coding Rules                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| T1 | Morikubo Made a Test Case                                        | Morikubo was fully aware of the fact that La Crosse was the front line of the legal battle between chiropractic and osteopathy and he was ready.                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Facts about Morikubo intentionally coming to La Crosse to fight the osteopathic law, also related are contexts about what he knew of D.D. Palmer’s trial, Whipple and Johnson’s appeal in 1906, and his overall attitude towards the issues.                                                                                |
| T2 | Grasping the Principles and Philosophy of Chiropractic           | Morikubo was well versed in chiropractic’s distinct philosophy based on D.D. Palmer’s philosophical theories and the new ideas developed by B.J. Palmer during 1906 and 1907. The defense emphasized this.                                                                                                                                            | Facts about Morikubo’s self-professed knowledge of chiropractic, his studies under the Palmers, as well as context about the philosophy prior to the trial, new philosophical ideas from the PSC related to the trial, and what he was exposed to/aware of up to that point from the Palmers. How it was used at the trial. |
| T3 | Chiropractic Developed Nerve Tracing and the Chiropractic Thrust | Chiropractic practice involved a diagnostic technique called nerve tracing and a quick thrust called the chiropractic adjustment, which was directed at vertebrae impinging on nerves. Osteopathic treatments included a spectrum of practices that took longer and included massage, traction, as well as manual manipulation.                       | Facts about the practice and technique of chiropractic, its distinctions from osteopathic practices, as well as descriptions at the trial, and Morikubo’s clinical practice.                                                                                                                                                |
| T4 | Chiropractic is a Distinct Science from Osteopathy               | The court case emphasized chiropractic’s unique approach to the nervous system especially the sympathetic system, the connection between the brain and the tissue cells, and how nerves may be traced on the surface of the body.                                                                                                                     | Facts relating to distinctions between chiropractic and osteopathy in regard to their scientific theories, as well as facts about chiropractic anatomical and physiological theories.                                                                                                                                       |
| T5 | Clean Cut Fight Between Osteopathy and Chiropractic              | Osteopaths focused their efforts on attacking the chiropractic profession in the courts, in their journals, and in the public’s view. Chiropractors fought back with advertising, editorials, educating osteopaths, and with the public. La Crosse, Wisconsin, became the focus of the fight because of the law and the osteopathic leadership there. | Facts about the osteopath’s attacks against the chiropractors, the chiropractor’s responses, and relevant context such as the Wisconsin law, Jorris and Fiske’s careers, and editorial commentaries.                                                                                                                        |
| T6 | Morikubo’s Life and Education were Important to the Defense      | Morikubo’s credentials as an educated Japanese nobleman were a focus of the case. His unique biography was part of his testimony and an issue for the prosecution.                                                                                                                                                                                    | Any facts mentioning his early biography, his education, or career.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| T7 | There Were No Tactics Proposed by Langworthy                     | After the trial Langworthy and the ACA allegedly made claims that were disputed by the chiropractor-witnesses at the trial and corroborated by editorials by osteopaths who were at the trial.                                                                                                                                                        | Facts related to Langworthy’s statement, facts about the book’s use at the trial, and contextual facts about the ongoing feud between Langworthy and the Palmers, which dated to 1902.                                                                                                                                      |

**Table 3:** Seven themes from the primary sources covering the Morikubo Trial



*Theme 1: Morikubo made a test case*

The first theme that emerges is that Morikubo intended to make a "test case."<sup>43-</sup>

<sup>46</sup> He came to La Crosse expecting to be prosecuted and was aware of the Whipple and Johnson case.<sup>25, 29, 43, 45, 47</sup> He became politically involved after being in the courtroom during D.D. Palmer's trial in 1906.<sup>48, 49</sup>

He was in Davenport during the month before D.D. Palmer's trial and the months after and he was actively contributing to the discourse about the trial.<sup>13, 48, 50-59</sup> Reverend Samuel Weed referred to Morikubo's article as "masterful."<sup>59</sup> Morikubo was also aware of the discourse about the Whipple and Johnson case in La Crosse, Wis., which was a drama well into the summer of 1906.<sup>60-76</sup> D.D. Palmer, B.J. Palmer, Morikubo, and the osteopaths all agreed that Whipple and Johnson were not trained at a school of chiropractic and were mainly using the name to practice osteopathy illegally, which gave both professions a bad name.<sup>46, 47, 72, 77-80</sup> Morikubo participated in the buildup of tensions within the discourse with Jorris, the osteopathic journals, and the Palmers.<sup>37, 45, 46, 81-95</sup>

Morikubo was a founding member of the Universal Chiropractor's Association (UCA).<sup>38, 92</sup> Years later, B.J. Palmer wrote that the UCA was formed by 13 men, Morikubo and H.D. Norton included. At the time, Norton, the first president of the UCA,<sup>93</sup> suggested that Morikubo move to La Crosse, Wis., Norton's home town, to test the law.<sup>92</sup> The UCA financed the move and Morikubo had "strong backing" for the fight.<sup>25, 29, 38</sup> The students saw him off with a banquet and a poem "before he entered the field of conquest at La Crosse."<sup>86, 94</sup> According to B.J.'s account, when Morikubo got arrested, Norton and B.J. went to Norton's friend, Fred Hartwell, to convince him and his partner, Tom Morris, that "our movement was a worthy one, and one they could endorse without losing cast, dignity, or self-respect." Hartwell "saw it quickly," and Morris took a bit longer.<sup>92, p.15</sup> Other newspaper accounts noted that Morikubo

hired his lawyers as soon as he arrived.<sup>44</sup> Norton introduced the UCA to the attorneys.<sup>95</sup>

After the trial, Morikubo, B.J., and Liniker wrote of the legal strategy, which Morikubo said he planned for six months.<sup>38, 40, 42, 96</sup> He shared B.J. Palmer's fighting attitude against medical and osteopathic tyranny and he took action to fight for freedom and liberty for chiropractors.<sup>49, 97-99</sup>

According to a brief comment in *The La Crosse Tribune* on 22 July 1907, Morikubo was "prepared to fight his battles in the courts of the land."<sup>22</sup> He was prepared to take the case to the Supreme Court if necessary to demonstrate that osteopathy and chiropractic were distinct sciences.<sup>21, 25, 29</sup>

*Theme 2: Grasping the principles and philosophy of chiropractic*

The second theme that emerges from the defense's argument is that the "principles and philosophy of Chiropractic," were essential to grasp.<sup>100</sup> Morikubo explained that chiropractic principles were different from osteopathic principles and this is what won the case. He writes, "Metaphysical debates were the power which saved the day."<sup>42</sup> Additionally, in an editorial published in February 1908, Ashmore, one of the expert witnesses for the prosecution, suggested that the chiropractors adopted "mental science" as a subterfuge in order to evade osteopathic licensing laws. She writes, "It was this chicanery and overconfidence on the part of the prosecuting attorney, that lost the case at La Crosse, Wis., last August."<sup>41</sup> Ashmore accused the chiropractors of adding their philosophical "conglomeration" of magnetic healing, metaphysics, and spiritualism, to fight legal battles with osteopathy starting in 1901.<sup>37</sup> Thus, two witnesses from the trial, one from the defense and one from the prosecution, agreed that distinctions about philosophy played an important role in the acquittal.

D.D. Palmer's theory about Innate and Educated was a foundation of his writ-



ings.<sup>81, 101</sup> D.D. Palmer's writings on philosophy in terms of "Intelligence" as "spirit," "dis-ease," and his earliest statements on philosophy and chiropractic date from 1872-1899.<sup>102-105</sup> Palmer first used his classic terminology like sub-luxation and Innate in 1902.<sup>10, p.123; 106</sup> The chiropractic theories were developed by D.D. and B.J. Palmer.<sup>81</sup>

D.D. Palmer's theories were integrated into Morikubo's philosophical claim that chiropractic and osteopathy were different sciences and that chiropractic was not covered by the state law, which included medicine, surgery, and osteopathy.<sup>25, 29, 107</sup> This was a philosophical issue according to Morikubo and based on arguments he made in the La Crosse newspapers starting in January 1907.<sup>108</sup> Even before he moved to La Crosse, Morikubo demonstrated a mastery of the philosophy of chiropractic and especially the new theories put forth by B.J. Palmer in 1906.<sup>37, 81, 85, 97, 100, 108-113</sup> Morikubo delivered one lecture on chiropractic's philosophical completeness as part of B.J. Palmer's first lecture series since he took over the Palmer School of Chiropractic (PSC) from his father, after D.D. went to jail and then moved to Oklahoma.<sup>55, 109-112, 114, 115</sup> After completing the other eleven lectures of the series in 1906, and before announcing the next series of lectures,<sup>111</sup> B.J. Palmer wrote that "The P.S.C. researches, during 1906, have been so marked and advanced that henceforth THE CHIROPRACTOR will refer to this compilation of facts, as The Philosophy of Chiropractic."<sup>46</sup> The new lectures were published in July 1907 as Volume 2 of the Chiropractic Book Series.<sup>116, 117</sup> B.J. Palmer continually developed his theories during this period.<sup>118</sup> The philosophical arguments at the trial and Morikubo's writings relied on ideas from the first two Palmer books.<sup>28-31, 33, 42, 81, 108, 119, 120</sup>

Part of the defense strategy was to emphasize the philosophical differences between chiropractic and osteopathy.<sup>25, 26, 29-32, 42</sup>

Morris spent a good deal of time cross-examining Fiske "with redoubled vigor"

about how metaphysics were addressed at the osteopathic college.<sup>26</sup> During Linniker's testimony, he said, "This science embraces a physical principle, applies spiritual conditions which work through the brain to remove interruptions in nerve connections. Chiropractics removes the interference of brain impulse to various parts of the body."<sup>25, 30</sup> During Morikubo's testimony he explained his biography, his education, and he "defined the principles of chiropractics."<sup>28</sup> According to Morikubo, chiropractic is founded on the difference between "deduction and induction,"<sup>30</sup> it classifies two parts of the mind; educated and innate,<sup>30</sup> and it restores broken communication between the mind and body.<sup>30, 31</sup>

### *Theme 3: Chiropractic developed nerve tracing and the chiropractic thrust*

The third theme that emerges is that the chiropractic practices of nerve tracing and the "the chiropractic thrust," were distinct. Linniker said that the "purpose of the thrust is to restore life forces, remove the insulation which surrounds the affected nerves."<sup>30</sup> The expert witnesses for the prosecution testified that the thrust was osteopathic but nerve tracing was not.<sup>25, 26, 29, 30</sup>

The defense argued that the osteopathic practices took up to thirty minutes and combined massage with other full body manipulations, none of which were used in chiropractic, which only took a minute.<sup>28</sup> They also argued that osteopaths did not use the same types of maneuvers as the chiropractors.<sup>30</sup> Chiropractic included one singular type of adjustment with no adjunct therapies, "unadulterated" and "pure."<sup>36, 42, 98, 113, 121-124</sup>

D.D. Palmer observed that the general practices of osteopaths included a combination of massage, Swedish movements, spinal column stretching and rib separating to influence blood flow.<sup>101</sup> Other osteopaths who trained as chiropractors also noted that the application of chiropractic was distinct from osteopathy.<sup>105, 125-127</sup>

The defense brought "a large collection"<sup>29</sup> of photos of nerve tracings, introduced them as evidence, and questioned witnesses about them.<sup>29, 30</sup> On cross-



examination Fiske was asked as to whether it was possible to palpate on the surface of the body and trace nerves. He was handed a photograph from the defense of a nerve tracing, and noted that he had never done it.<sup>27, 29, 30</sup> Nerve tracing was developed by D.D. Palmer and taught by him as early as 1899.<sup>81, 115</sup>

On nerve tracing, Linniker testified that "a chiropractic does not take the nerve system as mapped out by the 'anatomist'; he traces the nerve impulses with his fingers to the point where the system is interrupted, which is the seat of trouble," and that osteopaths don't do this.<sup>30</sup> Linniker testified chiropractic and osteopathy were distinct "in theory and application." Morikubo also testified to tracing nerves without an anatomy text.<sup>31</sup>

As far back as 1897, D.D. Palmer's patients and students gave testimonials noting that treatments were usually short and often less than a minute.<sup>104, 105</sup> Linniker emphasized that the chiropractic thrust was quick and the osteopathic treatment was slow.<sup>30, 128</sup> Morikubo asserted the chiropractic thrust took one minute versus osteopathic treatments, which took 25-30 minutes.<sup>28-31, 33</sup>

Morikubo wrote that he received an atlas adjustment from D.D. Palmer in March 1906, which was "unlike any movement I had received from the Osteopaths."<sup>129</sup> He was treated by D.D. Palmer with a one-minute thrust and his symptoms of several years were resolved.<sup>30, 33, 129</sup> This was in reference to the three osteopaths that treated him for three months with no effect on his symptoms.<sup>28, 129</sup> Morikubo testified that the adjustment was described as "heavy and slight forces... applied suddenly."<sup>28</sup> Morikubo writes, "Chiropractic adjustment, skillfully applied will remove the cause of all disease of the physical origin."<sup>109</sup> Morikubo's patients who testified in court wrote that he adjusted the spine with his hands and one described a snap as if the bones had moved without pressure.<sup>25, 26, 29</sup> His growing practice was reflected in his ad-

vertisements before and after the trial, which emphasized his use of the "pure and unadulterated chiropractic," and the resultant recovery of health.<sup>90, 122-126, 130-133</sup> In several successful case presentations, Morikubo wrote of adjusting subluxations and nerve tracing.<sup>87, 134, 135</sup> His earliest known chiropractic case was pediatric.<sup>136</sup>

#### *Theme 4: Chiropractic is a science distinct from osteopathy*

The fourth theme that emerges is that chiropractic is "a distinct science,"<sup>28, 91</sup> that it has its own scientific rationale based on the vertebral subluxation theory, and a unique view of the nervous system, which included the neurological aspect of nerve tracing. D.D. Palmer's claims that chiropractic discovered "nerves are the life of the body"; that Innate and Educated nerves control all functions; and that disease occurs when nerves are deranged, performing too much or excess function, was already part of the debate with the osteopaths.<sup>101, 137</sup> In his commentary on the Whipple trial, D.D. Palmer stated that, "the osteopaths believe that the blood heats the body while the chiropractics believe it is the nerves."<sup>7</sup> Morikubo and Linniker both explained chiropractic science in terms attributed to D.D. and B.J. Palmer.<sup>108, 124, 129</sup> Other osteopaths who had become chiropractors also found the etiology and scientific rationale to be different.<sup>105, 126, 127</sup>

At the trial, the defense emphasized that osteopathy relied on anatomy texts and the standard model of the sympathetic nervous system,<sup>27, 29, 30, 37</sup> while chiropractic emphasized a direct connection between the brain and the tissue cells,<sup>28, 29</sup> a scientific explanation of nerve tracing,<sup>29, 30</sup> and an altogether new system of nerves.<sup>13, 25, 28, 30</sup> Chiropractors do not focus on the blood like osteopaths but rather on the nerves.<sup>28, 29</sup> According to Linniker, "The relation of nerves, the new system of nerves as discovered by the chiropractors, anatomy, and the removal of obstructions, that the brain 'insulation' impulses may be transmitted to the muscles..."<sup>29</sup> B.J. Palmer claimed that the defense planned its lines of cross exam-



ination and included scientific explanations such as the new term, "insulation," to "corner" the experts for the prosecution.<sup>38, 96, 138</sup>

Linniker was cross examined and stated that "the osteopaths contend there is a sympathetic system." On cross-examination Fiske was asked about the sympathetic nervous system's relationship to the spine and the surface of the body.<sup>27, 29, 30</sup> Linniker also referred to chiropractic's "new scientific principles."<sup>40</sup>

Morikubo described the science of chiropractic with theories developed by D.D. Palmer<sup>81, 117</sup> such as; that sub-luxation is when the nerve is impinged by "slight disturbance of the vertebrae."<sup>39, 108</sup> D.D. Palmer's first known use of the term "sub-luxation" is from 27 April 1902.<sup>10, p. 123</sup> Morikubo defined chiropractic as "the science, which investigates the cause of disease, reason for the elimination of disease, and the physical means, as applied to the body, and the spinal column to remove obstructions."<sup>28, 29</sup> Morikubo also used terminology and theories developed by B.J. Palmer such as conveyance of the message and power from Innate brain, which could lead to an interruption of the communication between Innate and the organs, and to either partial paralysis or abnormal function, and disease.<sup>29</sup>

#### *Theme 5: Clean cut fight between osteopathy and chiropractic*

The fifth theme that emerges is that there was a "clean cut fight between osteopathy and chiropractic."<sup>34</sup> Osteopaths were focused on containing and eliminating chiropractic nationwide and the chiropractors fought back.<sup>11, 21-35, 46, 90</sup> La Crosse was the focus of their efforts because of Wisconsin's law giving physicians' rights to osteopaths; Jorris was the first osteopath on the medical examiners board.<sup>60-67, 75, 76, 80, 95, 97, 107, 139-150</sup> The origins of the osteopath's fight with chiropractic may be traced to Jorris' persecution of Whipple and Johnson,<sup>74, 76, 78, 97, 146, 151-154</sup> which was honored in the Wisconsin state association and lauded in the journals.<sup>7, 82, 155-159</sup> The persecu-

tion of the chiropractors in La Crosse brought attention to the public and the other osteopaths.<sup>57, 154</sup> Johnson accused Jorris of professional jealousy,<sup>160, 161</sup> and both Whipple and Johnson continued to antagonize Jorris with advertisements even after the first trial.<sup>127, 161-169</sup> Jorris ran his own advertisements and published articles.<sup>138, 170-174</sup> D.D. Palmer and Hively were expert witnesses at the Whipple trial but they concurred that chiropractic and osteopathy were different, and that Whipple and Johnson were practicing osteopathy more than chiropractic.<sup>7, 36, 47, 72, 175</sup> B.J. Palmer, Norton, and Morikubo, felt Jorris and other osteopaths stole chiropractic terminology and theories.<sup>80, 83, 88, 97, 176-178</sup>

Morikubo's clash with Jorris was an organized retaliation against the osteopaths.<sup>21, 22, 44, 46, 47, 79, 96, 179</sup> The move was noticed by the osteopaths.<sup>13, 38, 180</sup> Reflecting on the trial, Morikubo felt it was important to keep the discourse cordial even though the osteopaths planned his trial and conviction.<sup>39, 181</sup>

Fiske was a new graduate when he testified at the Whipple trial.<sup>7, 152, 156</sup> By the time he testified at the Morikubo trial he was acting editor of the *Journal of Osteopathy* and professor at the osteopathic college in Kirksville.<sup>182, 183</sup> Ashmore was vice-president of the National Osteopathic Association and prepared for the trial.<sup>28</sup> Her attacks against chiropractic continued after the trial with the publication of her exposé about her time at the P.S.C. and other writings.<sup>37, 41, 184</sup> The osteopaths felt they had a more complete medical education than chiropractors.<sup>41, 156, 185</sup> The state medical board argued that the sciences of chiropractic and osteopathy were the same and both should be included under the law as osteopathy.<sup>25</sup> Many osteopaths felt that chiropractors were flouting the law by performing osteopathy with less education and without getting licensed. Other osteopaths who studied chiropractic as well found that the two sciences were different.<sup>105, 125-127</sup>

#### *Theme 6: Morikubo's life and education*



were important to the defense

The sixth theme involves the importance of “his life, his education.”<sup>28</sup> Morikubo’s claim to a classical education, a two-year degree in Japan, and a four-year degree with a doctorate in philosophy in the U.S. may have been a factor to help him win the case. The district attorney challenged Morikubo’s testimony and disputed whether the Tokyo Academy existed.<sup>28</sup> It was verified with the United States consul in Tokyo during the trial although Morikubo stated that the consul was contacted weeks before the trial by the prosecution.<sup>28,39</sup> A survey of the primary sources from that time and a query to several educational institutions has not led to any new information about his education. In fact, no diplomas have been verified though many of the schools today still maintain records from that period.<sup>17-20</sup> Based on the available evidence, it seems that Morikubo was likely self-taught and tutored prior to becoming a chiropractor. Furthermore, Morikubo’s immigrant status was also a factor in the case. Prejudice was evident in newspaper reporting; each juror was asked whether prejudice would affect their judgment, and accusations of “Japanese persecution” were levied after the trial.<sup>26,28,31-33</sup> An examination of the primary sources about Morikubo’s biography offers an overall timeline, highlights a few inconsistencies, and offers a better understanding of his level of education. (Box 3 and Box 4)

*Theme 7: There were no tactics proposed by Langworthy*

The seventh theme that emerges is that there were no “tactics proposed by Langworthy.”<sup>42</sup> Allegedly, Solon Langworthy, a 1901 graduate from D.D. Palmer’s school and the head of the rival American School of Chiropractic,<sup>10, 186</sup> claimed that his “tactics” were used by the defense to win the case. There is no primary source to support this claim; however, Morikubo quoted this from a statement from Langworthy’s American Chiropractic Association (ACA)

and disputed it.<sup>41</sup> The three chiropractors who were witnesses for the defense all disputed the claim.<sup>38,40,42</sup>

According to the quote, Langworthy claimed that “tactics” proposed in a talk he gave at the ACA convention the previous year<sup>71</sup> which was published in the book *Modernized Chiropractic*,<sup>187</sup> was used in the courtroom. There is no evidence for this and there is no way to know what part of the book he is referring to. Additionally, recent research clarifies that O.G. Smith was the actual author of the book, Paxson was the editor, and Langworthy was the publisher.<sup>10, 185, 186</sup>

According to one news report, Morikubo furnished all osteopathic and chiropractic books to the prosecution.<sup>34</sup> B.J. Palmer and Morikubo both stated that the prosecution introduced *Modernized Chiropractic* as evidence to prove that chiropractic was osteopathy.<sup>38,42</sup> In order to protect future chiropractors from this tactic, the UCA passed a resolution in the fall of 1907 condemning the book.<sup>38, 190, 191</sup>

Morikubo criticized Langworthy’s book for its lack of “metaphysical argument,” especially in regards to the terminology and theories he was espousing before,<sup>85, 108, 114</sup> during,<sup>28, 30</sup> and after the trial.<sup>42</sup> The theories of the direct connection between the brain and the tissue cell, the transmission of power, the Innate mind and Innate brain, were each ideas developed by B.J. Palmer during 1906 and 1907.<sup>46, 117</sup> Morikubo writes,

The plea used, at this time, was that Chiropractic was not Osteopathy as each had a philosophy unto itself. We backed our stakes on the difference that DOES exist. Before Dr. L. can draw such credits he must know 1907 P.S.C. Chiropractic philosophy. His books ignore such facts: they are Osteopathic and based as such. The presence of his books, introduced by the Osteopaths, was to prove they were the same. His ‘philosophy’ is notable thru its absence, therefore there could be no stealing upon our part, should we wish to do so. Dr. L. does not know the first principle of 1907 specific, pure and unadulterated Chiropractic, philosophically studied, therefore it is incredulous to think that his teachers or superiors could have stolen from him.<sup>42</sup>

Morikubo called Langworthy a “day-



light thief" and noted that no members of the ACA were at the trial so their only knowledge could have been from the newspaper reports.<sup>42</sup>

Additionally, B.J. Palmer and Morikubo both criticized Langworthy and the book in the months before the trial.<sup>113, 121,</sup>

<sup>131</sup> These attacks were related to disputes between Langworthy and the Palmers, including claims that Langworthy was a plagiarist, starting in 1902.<sup>186, 191, 192</sup>

#### *Content analysis of inaccurate facts about the Morikubo trial*

We have documented 53 works that include factual mistakes about the Morikubo trial which are given in Table 5. The documents include books published by academic publishers and university presses,<sup>2, 6, 193-199</sup> dissertations on chiropractic,<sup>200-202</sup> peer-reviewed articles,<sup>1, 7, 8, 03-219</sup> popular press articles,<sup>220-225</sup> and other chiropractic texts.<sup>5, 226-235</sup> The factual errors are discussed below. Six classes of errors were discovered; basic facts like dates, times, and misspelled names<sup>2, 5, 8, 195, 201, 202, 204-211, 224, 227, 232, 235, 236,</sup>; incorrect facts related to the time period leading up to the trial<sup>1, 2, 5-8, 193, 195, 197, 198, 201, 202, 204, 206, 207, 209, 211-216, 221-224, 227, 228, 230, 231, 234-237,</sup>; incorrect facts about the court proceedings or testimony<sup>2, 5, 6, 8, 195, 202, 204, 207, 210-213, 221, 222, 224, 227, 228, 231, 234-236, 238,</sup>; incorrect assertions about Langworthy's influence on the trial and chiropractic theory;<sup>1, 2, 5-8, 193, 195, 197, 198, 201, 202, 204, 205, 207, 210-212, 214-229, 221-224, 227, 228, 230-232, 234-236, 238-240</sup> asserted implications that are unsupported by the cited evidence;<sup>1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 193, 195-198, 202, 204, 205, 207-209, 213-217, 221, 225, 227, 228, 230-232, 235-237, 239 .241</sup> and unwarranted conclusions based on incorrect facts, bias, or limited sources.<sup>2, 8, 197, 204, 209, 215, 218, 220, 221, 225, 225, 230, 236, 194</sup>

#### **Discussion**

To our knowledge, this is the first time that any paper has set out to include every primary source located from an intensive search about the Morikubo trial. In doing so, we describe the evidence landscape and

clarify as clearly as possible what actually happened. This data sets a rich historical context against which the theoretical debate about the distinction between osteopathy and chiropractic unfolded in a courtroom in Wisconsin in 1907. In the light of this knowledge we might begin to reconstruct the history of chiropractic and impact current debates about chiropractic identity by looking at the evidence.

From this baseline of empirical facts, we can state what likely happened and what sources about the trial are factually incorrect. This is vital because arguments in the literature which have divided the profession include factual errors about the Morikubo trial. Such arguments must now be reexamined for accuracy, clarity, relevance, and importantly whether they add value to the scholarly discourse.

While it has been documented with primary sources that the philosophy of chiropractic was already developed prior to the trial,<sup>242-245</sup> and that Morikubo went to La Crosse to test the law,<sup>4,7,246</sup> the extent of his backing, motivation, and perseverance has not been fully documented prior to this paper. Additionally, this is the first time a comprehensive analysis of the context of the trial, including the philosophical underpinnings, has been undertaken. The findings of this paper also determined that Morikubo was well educated even if his credentials are not verified, the osteopaths in Wisconsin were the focus of the battle between the two professions, and that the defense won the day by emphasizing core chiropractic practices and ideas originating between 1897 and 1902 combined with new ideas developed by D.D. Palmer between 1904 and 1906, and B.J. Palmer between 1906 and 1907. No evidence has emerged that Langworthy's ideas or the textbook he published played any role in the defense at the trial.

The evidence detailed in this paper forces us to reevaluate all chiropractic literature referring to the case especially literature with factual errors, which have been



cited to support unwarranted conclusions. The literature citing the Morikubo trial includes historical accounts as well as various positions situated along the spectrum that divides chiropractic.

By way of example, on one end of the spectrum are articles articulating the chiropractic paradigm advanced by the Palmers. Commenting on the impact the trial had on B.J. Palmer, Richards writes,

No doubt the victory in the Morikubo case, following soon after the imprisonment of his father, had a great effect on the 25-year-old B.J. Probably it helped him to a realization of the importance to the young profession of a well-organized and strongly articulated, unique chiropractic philosophy and identity.<sup>212</sup>

On the other end of the spectrum, where close alignment with the biomedical paradigm is more highly valued, these events are viewed with antipathy and the philosophy is often dismissed as a legal ruse. Perle writes, "Many in chiropractic never learned the origin of the pseudo-religion or chiropractic philosophy. It was nothing more than a legal tactic used in Morikubo's case."<sup>221</sup>

Positions defining the profession's identity that rely on facts about the Morikubo trial should be reconsidered and then reevaluated based on the new information described in this paper. The first thing to evaluate is the types of sources; primary, secondary, or tertiary. The body of literature citing the Morikubo trial generally relies on secondary and tertiary sources with very few primary sources (Table 5). This is problematic when those sources contain factual mistakes. The literature utilizing primary sources is generally better in terms of citing correct facts. However, sometimes those articles also rely on secondary sources. This often leads to articles that are a mixture of both fact and error. Additionally, there are articles citing primary and secondary sources, but it is evident that the primary sources are not cited correctly. For example, two of these articles suggest not only that the book *Modernized Chiropractic* was used as evidence in the trial, citing it, but also attribute factually incorrect phil-

osophical content to the book, like an "unseen force" of life and innate intelligence.<sup>211, 221</sup> The authors may have cited the book based on incorrect facts that have been attributed to the book from a secondary source, without verifying the content is there by checking the book itself.

There are at least six classes of errors in this body of literature. The first class includes basic facts like incorrect times and dates.<sup>2, 8, 195, 204-208, 224, 226, 231, 235, 236</sup> There were at least eleven instances of misspelled names,<sup>5, 6, 8, 201, 202, 208-211, 224, 231</sup> which is interesting because one name in particular, Linniker, was often spelled as "Linning." This misspelling first appeared in the articles from 14 and 15 August 1907, in the *La Crosse Chronicle*. Those articles were reproduced by Mawhiney,<sup>247</sup> a well-cited secondary source. This demonstrates how incorrect facts could be passed from one source to another and the importance of a comprehensive analysis of every known primary source.

The second class of errors are incorrect facts from before the trial. The primary sources suggest that B.J. Palmer, Norton, Morikubo, and the United Chiropractic Association (UCA) chose La Crosse to confront Jorris. Morikubo was prepared for the fight and hired Norton's friend Hartwell and his partner Tom Morris as soon as he arrived in town. Also, that B.J. Palmer visited La Crosse on August 3 to consult with Morikubo, 13 days after the arrest for practicing medicine and osteopathy without a license. The literature asserts the following incorrect facts; B.J. Palmer got involved just after Morikubo called him or soon after he was arrested,<sup>6, 8, 195, 201, 206, 212, 223, 227, 228,</sup>

<sup>234</sup> B.J. Palmer rushed to La Crosse the next day and hired Morris,<sup>1, 2, 8, 193, 95, 197, 201, 202, 204, 206, 207, 211-213, 222-224, 227, 228, 231, 234-237</sup>

who he found by chance in an advertisement.<sup>8, 227, 228, 231, 234</sup> Accounts also suggest

that the charges against Morikubo were practicing medicine, osteopathy, and "surgery" without a license.<sup>5, 6, 8, 193, 197, 198, 204, 207, 209, 212-216, 221, 224, 227, 230, 231, 234-236</sup> Per-



haps the literature was confusing the fact that the Wisconsin law licensed surgeons, physicians, and osteopaths because Morikubo was never charged with practicing surgery. Other incorrect facts suggest that Morikubo was also charged with calling himself "Doctor";<sup>8, 224, 227, 231</sup> that they only had two weeks to prepare;<sup>8, 212</sup> and that Morris discovered *Modernized Chiropractic* during that time, which no primary source mentions.<sup>193, 212</sup>

Another set of assertions about Morikubo involves his pre-chiropractic education, that he held a doctorate in philosophy;<sup>8, 226, 229, 232</sup> that he studied pathology at a university on the West Coast;<sup>5, 8</sup> that he held a doctorate from the Tokyo Academy of Science/Philosophy; and that he was fluent in German,<sup>7, 8</sup> none of which has been verified even though he testified to various types of education. He claimed a Ph.D., a two-year degree, studies at the Tokyo Academy of Science, and the University of California, none of that has been verified. The available evidence suggests he was well-read, tutored, connected to Japanese scholars, and may have embellished his resume, which may have started with a press release from the Palmer School of Chiropractic on the day he arrived in Daventry.<sup>248, 259</sup> That was the first mention in the primary sources about him that he held a Ph.D. Several of the assertions in the literature about his education are not supported by any sources. Perhaps more facts about his early education will be uncovered as scholars search historical archives.

The third class of incorrect assertions involve the court proceedings and testimony. According to primary sources, Morris asked the court to amend the charge and drop the term "medicine" while keeping "osteopathy," so that Morikubo was charged with practicing osteopathy without a license. At least 17 works claim that Morris asked either the prosecutor or the court to drop the charges of "surgery" as well as

medicine.<sup>2, 5, 8, 195, 204, 208, 210-212, 221, 222, 224, 227, 228, 235, 236, 238</sup>

Other claims in the literature include Rev. A.L. Wood's testimony focused on philosophical differences<sup>8, 227, 231</sup> (not true); Morris called several witnesses who had diplomas in osteopathy and chiropractic<sup>5, 202, 204, 213, 234-236</sup> (Linniker was the only one); B.J. Palmer's testimony was vital to the acquittal<sup>6</sup> (it was not); ideas from B.J. Palmer's 1907 book were not used in the trial<sup>5</sup> (most of the defense's arguments relate to that text); witnesses for the prosecution claimed to not know much about chiropractic principles and methods<sup>224</sup> (not true); Morris introduced A.P. Davis's testimonial distinguishing between chiropractic and osteopathy<sup>195</sup> (there is no evidence for that); and that Morikubo and B.J. Palmer demonstrated technique differences between the two sciences<sup>195, 212</sup> (they did not, although Linniker did).

The fourth class of incorrect assertions involve Langworthy's influence on the trial and chiropractic theory. Thirty-four works claimed the erroneous assumption that Morris relied on the writings of Langworthy in the form of *Modernized Chiropractic* as evidence in the trial.<sup>1, 2, 5-8, 93, 197, 198, 201, 204, 205, 207, 210-212, 214-217, 222-224, 227, 228, 230-232, 235, 236, 238-240</sup>

Specific claims related to this include Morikubo's use of "mind" in his testimony was derived from Langworthy's use of "lifeforce;"<sup>227</sup> Morikubo followed Langworthy's ideas about not using Gray's anatomy to understand nerves<sup>227</sup>; Morris followed Langworthy's arguments about separate and distinct emphasizing chiropractic's focus on nerves and osteopathy's focus on circulation (blood);<sup>1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 193, 195, 197, 201, 202, 204, 207, 210-212, 214, 216, 218, 219, 222, 224, 226, 231, 235, 236</sup>

Langworthy's distinctions between joint mobilization (osteopathy) and "thrust" (chiropractic) were used by the defense;<sup>8, 193, 211, 21, 224</sup> as well as Langworthy's distinction between science/technique and philosophy;<sup>193, 195, 210-212, 216, 222, 228, 231, 232</sup>

Langworthy's ideas about an "unseen power" and the brain as a dynamo and source of energy;<sup>6, 8, 193, 197, 207, 214, 224,</sup>



<sup>227, 230, 231</sup> also that Langworthy moved chiropractic towards the nervous system and the spine,<sup>2, 8, 227, 234</sup> was the first in chiropractic to use the terms subluxation and IVF,<sup>1, 8, 198, 205, 214, 216, 221, 227, 230, 239</sup> and that *Modernized Chiropractic* was the first book to use “innate intelligence.”<sup>221</sup> There was at least one assertion that Langworthy introduced the idea that chiropractic is non-therapeutic.<sup>239</sup> An examination of the primary sources, some of which were discovered in recent years, demonstrates all of those assertions to be incorrect.

A fifth class of incorrect assertions involves implications. These generally make the claim that the philosophy and science of chiropractic, as it has been passed down through the last century, should be attributed to Morris and Langworthy and not the Palmers; Morris created or shaped the philosophy of chiropractic as a legal argument;<sup>1, 8, 197, 205, 214, 216, 221, 227, 230, 239</sup> Morris

developed the science of chiropractic as a legal argument;<sup>208</sup> D.D. Palmer had to reconsider his own theories after the trial;<sup>207, 209, 221, 227</sup> D.D. Palmer focused on

“maximizing health” before the trial and narrowed his scope (along with B.J.) to subluxation and the spine after the trial;<sup>199</sup> D.D. Palmer started using subluxation after 1907;<sup>216</sup> Morris became B.J. Palmer’s philosophical counsel;<sup>225, 227, 239</sup> Morris was awarded the first Ph.C. (doctor of chiropractic philosophy degree) after the trial;<sup>198</sup> and philosophy in chiropractic only became important after the trial.<sup>8, 197, 205, 209, 215, 228, 235, 241</sup>

Many claims were also made about B.J. Palmer specifically: that he abandoned his father’s theories and adopted Langworthy’s after the trial;<sup>2, 6, 8, 193, 197, 198, 202, 214, 228, 239</sup> he started using “philosophy” in 1908

and dramatically changed his philosophy after the trial;<sup>1, 5, 197, 198, 204, 207, 213, 221, 228, 230-232, 236, 237</sup> and that he revised his books after the trial to incorporate the new philosophical ideas.<sup>1, 8, 217, 228, 236</sup>

Other assertions included that *Modernized Chiropractic* was the first textbook in the profession;<sup>195, 221, 230, 234</sup> the Palmers published their book as a reaction to the publication of *Modernized Chiropractic*;<sup>6, 214</sup> and that the UCA voted

to condemn Langworthy, his school, and the ACA in part because of the successful use of the book at the trial.<sup>215</sup> No evidence has been located to support this last assertion as the only evidence points to a resolution passed by the UCA against the book in order to prevent osteopaths from using the book to prove chiropractic is osteopathy.<sup>38, 189, 190</sup>

Finally, several sources claimed that Morris advised the use of terminology changes at the trial such as using adjust instead of manipulate, removing subluxation instead of treating disease, and that chiropractic is nontherapeutic.<sup>196, 234, 237</sup> All of these assertions are factually incorrect.

While it is true that the Palmers evolved their theories of chiropractic and emphasized philosophy after 1907, and that B.J. came up with new models directly after the trial,<sup>117</sup> primary sources make it evident that philosophy in chiropractic was central to the profession from its earliest days. Chiropractic theory was in a constant state of development from 1902 to 1907 and after.

As to the importance of philosophy at the trial, one recent article in the popular press used six primary sources from the context-set timeline, and seven primary sources from the trial-set timeline to claim that the trial was mainly won over technical discussions rather than philosophy and “metaphysics” as Morikubo claimed.<sup>42, 221, 245</sup>

The rationale of the article was that since the reporters dedicated 50% of the physical measured column space to technical matters and 3% to philosophical questions, they, and by inference the jury as well, must have felt these arguments were the most compelling. Troyanovich concludes that philosophy “barely played a role in the defense.”<sup>220</sup> This type of emphasis on manifest content without a comprehensive look at all of the data and an interpretive and contextual analysis of the latent content could lead to conclusions that are incomplete.<sup>19</sup> For example, even though newspaper articles are considered a reliable source of historical data, the articles are



prone to bias and insufficient content.<sup>20</sup> Franzosi writes, “the type of bias likely to occur in mass media consists more of silence and emphasis rather than outright false information.”<sup>20</sup> This type of silence was noted by B.J. Palmer and Morikubo. B.J. Palmer elaborated on other events that were left out of the news.<sup>38</sup> Morikubo specifically noted that distinctions about the philosophy of chiropractic, which was vital to winning the case, went largely unreported in the papers.<sup>42</sup> Franzosi continues, “By using the press as a source of historical data, therefore, we risk collecting insufficient, rather than faulty, information.”<sup>20</sup> For these reasons, a contextual and systematic survey of the literature surrounding the trial was undertaken. It is in this wider context that Palmer and Morikubo’s insights are framed as well as the rest of the defense’s arguments, which focused on technique, science, and philosophy.

This leads to the sixth class of incorrect assertions, which involves unwarranted and often biased conclusions based on limited sources such as; chiropractors used metaphysics and dogma for their legal defense,<sup>194</sup> some in the profession wince at the idea that chiropractic entered the realm of philosophy after the trial,<sup>215</sup> the defense merged science and dogma,<sup>8</sup> B.J. Palmer “clung” to Innate philosophy for legal reasons,<sup>197, 230</sup> D.D. Palmer’s original theories were left behind because subluxation theories took over the profession,<sup>237</sup> the chiropractic “rhetoric” started at the trial and continues to this day,<sup>225, 229, 236</sup> the Morikubo trial led to the “unyielding dogma” of the philosophy of chiropractic,<sup>205</sup> chiropractic philosophy and subluxation were only legal maneuvers,<sup>218, 221</sup> after the trial B.J. Palmer etched the philosophy in “stone,”<sup>221</sup> the schism and “separatist mentality” in chiropractic was started at the trial because of the narrowing of the profession’s focus to subluxation and philosophy as a “pragmatic strategy,”<sup>209</sup> and the trial inspired B.J. Palmer to “dominate the pro-

fession.”<sup>2</sup> Unlike with the primary sources, where factuality is weighted towards a greater likelihood of truth as the number of independent sources increases; in the case of these secondary and tertiary sources, multiple sources which assert the same incorrect facts do not increase the likelihood of truth, but instead compound the factual mistakes. This is especially true when an author quotes multiple sources containing incorrect facts which are then used to support unwarranted conclusions. In such a way the chiropractic discourse is distorted.

This distortion has affected the chiropractic discourse since 1938. In the last forty years, dozens of incorrect allegations have been used in the peer-reviewed literature as the evidentiary basis for arguments about chiropractic’s identity. All those arguments must now be reexamined for veracity and integrity. This paper sets out to provide an evidence-based interpretation of a pivotal event. It will allow scholars to undertake a proper reinterpretation of chiropractic history.

The major limitation of this study is that there was no definitive transcript from the court proceedings documenting events of the trial which could be compared to this analysis. It is also the primary reason that this analysis was undertaken.

Future research might systematically examine all erroneous claims made based on incorrect facts about the Morikubo trial and examine the ways in which those claims have impacted the literature and the profession.

The advent of digitized documents and newly located archives has led to a renaissance of historical insight in chiropractic. This paper is part of that new tradition rewriting the chiropractic discourse from an evidence-based paradigm.

## Conclusion

For more than sixty-five years, chiropractic historians, theorists, and political advocates have cited the Morikubo trial as a source of data meant to prove questions about chiropractic identity. It is anticipated



that this content analysis of the primary sources about the trial will offer an entirely new perspective on these types of discourse. If the Morikubo trial is to be used in the future to support claims about chiropractic history, its philosophy, theory, and central tenets, such claims should be based on evidence.

## Notes

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- 21 Jap chiropractor is arrested today: Charged with practicing without a license. (1907 Jul 22). *La Crosse Tribune*, p. 1.
- 22 Editorial. (1907 Jul 23). *La Crosse Tribune*, p. 3.
- 23 Continuance is granted Morikubo. (1907 Jul 27). *La Crosse Tribune*, p. 6.
- 24 Trial date is set: Jap Chiropractor up August 13, Davenport doctor here for a conference. (1907 Aug 3). *La Crosse Tribune*, p. 6.
- 25 Prepared for battle: S. Morikubo, Japanese chiropractor, on trial in county court. (1907 Aug 13). *La Crosse Leader and Press*, p. 1.
- 26 Jap chiropractor placed on trial: case promises to be hard fought to the end. (1907 Aug 13). *La Crosse Tribune*, p.1.
- 27 The chiropractor afternoon exam. (1907 Aug 13). *La Crosse Tribune*, p. 6.
- 28 Jap chiropractor in his own behalf. (1907 Aug 14). *La Crosse Tribune*, p.1.
- 29 Morikubo prepared for a hard fight. (1907 Aug 14). *La Crosse Chronicle*, p. 1.
- 30 Difference between chiropractics and osteopathy pointed out. (1907 Aug 14). *La Crosse Leader and Press*, p. 3,7.
- 31 Acquitted: S. Morikubo is found not guilty by jury. (1907 Aug 15). *La Crosse Leader and Press*, p. 5.



- 32 Jap is acquitted; to be re-arrested. (1907 Aug 15). *La Crosse Tribune*, p. 6.
- 33 Morikubo acquitted in the county court. (1907 Aug 15). *La Crosse Chronicle*, p. 1,6.
- 34 Morikubo's case. (1907 Aug 17). *La Crosse Argus*, p. 2.
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- 267 Palmer, D.D. (1906 Mar). Inscription to Shegetaro Morikubo. *Chiropractor*, 1.
- 268 Morikubo, S. (1906). Letter to B.J. Palmer: 15 Nov. *The Chiropractor*, 3(1-2), p. 16.
- 269 Morikubo, S. (1907). Letter to B.J. Palmer: 7 Feb. *The Chiropractor*, 3(3), p. 13.
- 270 The Palmer trial is a short one: Attorneys began arguments the first thing this morning. (1906 Mar 27). *Davenport Democrat and Leader*, p. 7.
- 271 Still, A.T. (1897). *Autobiography of Andrew T. Still*. Self-published.

## Appendices:

Box 4: Timeline of Morikubo's life up until May 1907 (early years are approximated)

Table 1: Primary Sources

Table 2: Data Extraction of Primary Sources Listed Chronologically

Table 4: References Coded by Theme and Listed Chronologically

Table 5: Data of References Listed Chronologically with Factual Errors Coded by Document Type, Peer Review Type and Sources

## Box 3: Morikubo's Education

|                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1870s-1890s    | Several versions of his early education have been published:<br>He attended school starting at age four, public school in Japan, completed a 2-year course, until age 16, he was a student at a Buddhist temple, and he then went to the Tokyo Academy of Science.[28]<br>He attended a Buddhist institution, earned a two-year degree at the academy of science in Tokyo, and then came to the US studying classical subjects for four years. He began studying pathology and metaphysics as far back as the Buddhist institution.[30,31]<br>At age 15, he came to the United States, knew little English, spent two months at a Japanese Mission School in San Francisco, attended a public grammar school for two weeks.[250]<br>He learned English with private studies and tutoring from Professor F.H. Hackett. He read Shakespeare, Irving, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Macaulay, and other English authors.[250]<br>He came to the U.S. and continued his studies of philosophy, completed four years of post-graduate study, and earned a diploma as a doctor of philosophy.[28] |
| 1895 – July 8  | Morikubo is described as a “student,” he wrote a novel, was planning to write a history of Japan in English, and planning to attend university.[250]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 1890s          | Morikubo's education in the U.S. has several claims:<br>Morikubo graduated from two American universities and “holds degrees of masters of arts.”[251,252]<br>“Had been a student in a number of universities and colleges.”[253]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1898 - Apr 30  | Morikubo lectures on “Japanese Marriage” at American Hall, Berkeley.[254]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1899 – Sep 20  | Morikubo lectures on “Japanese Marriage” at the M.E. Church in Bismarck, North Dakota.[258]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 1900 – June 1  | Morikubo living as a student in Clinton, Ia., in Franklin County.[256]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1903 – Feb 7   | “Japanese Wedding” was presented at the opera house in Morris, MN, “under the direction of Professor Shegetaro Morikubo from Japan.”[257]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1904 – Jan     | Morikubo is listed in an ad in Alexandria, MN, as “Prof. Morikubo.”[14]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 1904 – Jun 3   | Published “A Japanese View of the Yellow Peril,” referring to cultural evolution of China and Japan, Plato, Buddha, Jesus, Mohammed, and the Greeks.[259]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1904 – Jun 5   | Published “A Wedding in Japan.”[259]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 1904 – July 24 | Published “Yamato-Damashu” referring to Socrates, Longfellow, Japanese philosophical worldviews, and cultural evolution.[260]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |



|                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1904 – Sep 4     | Published “Who are the Japanese,” referring to cultural heritage and evolution, and to Hebrews, Greeks, Egyptians, and Christianity.[261]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 1904/1905        | Learns osteopathy from a correspondence course.[14, 28, 31]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1905 – Jan 1     | Lectures on “The Characteristics of the Japanese People,” at M.E. church.[14]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 1905 – Mar 23    | Published an article titled, “Dr. S. Morikubo Gives Graphic Ideas Regarding the Fall of Port Arthur.”[14]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 1906 – Jan (Dec) | Morikubo mentioned in his first letter to D.D. Palmer that he was considering “medical sciences” in relation to superstitious hopes, back in Tokio while at the “Tokio Academy of Philosophy.” Also that he “read osteopathy.”[262]                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1906 Mar 6       | Listed with PhD, graduate of “Tokio university,” and master of the English language.[249]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 1906 Mar 6       | Morikubo, PhD, “professor in the Japanese university at Tokio, is a scholar of some repute in his native land.”[249]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 1906 – Mar       | He enrolled at the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport.[28,30,248]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 1906 – Mar 30    | Published “Are American People Free?” as a letter to the editor.[48]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 1906 – Oct       | Morikubo has “at one time been a doctor of Philosophy at Tokio university.”[112]<br>Holds “many high degrees from several universities and colleges. Has been a professor at Tokio university, where he earned his Ph.D.”[263]<br>He is a “professor of many subjects,” and has been a “doctor of philosophy at Tokio university.”[112]<br>Delivered a lecture titled, “Chiropractic Philosophical Completeness.”[112] |
| 1906 – Dec       | Morikubo notes that he had been instructed by “the ablest men, both Oriental and Occidental, in philosophy, but none of them gave such impetus to my understanding as The Palmers, son and father.” Also mentions Alexander the Great, Plato’s Academy, and Socrates.[85]                                                                                                                                              |
| 1906 – Dec 22    | He studied at PSC for ten months, earned a diploma.[28, 30, 84]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Dec/Jan – 1907   | Morikubo published a review of the Palmer’s <i>Science of Chiropractic</i> . [120]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 1907 – Jan 29    | Member of Tokio Academy of science, graduate of University of California.[43,45, 108] “Doctor of Chiropractic and that of Philosophy.”[108]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1907 – Jan 31    | Morikubo, “a graduate of the University of California and a member of the Tokio Academy of Science.”[44]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1907– Feb 8      | Morikubo’s first chiropractic advertisement lists him as “Shegetaro Morikubo, Ph.D., a practitioner of pure and unadulterated Chiropractic.”[122]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1907 – Feb 26    | Lectures on Japan at Methodist Church in La Crosse announced. Topic: Influence of Christianity and Buddhism upon the Civilization of Japan. Member of Tokio Academy of Science and studied at University of California. [264]                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 1907 – Apr 26    | Member of the Tokyo Academy of Science.[90]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1907 – May 24    | Morikubo writes, “...nothing, including my philosophical studies in the universities, has ever quickened my intellect as The Palmers.”[100]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1907 – Oct       | Morikubo notes that he has been studying philosophy for the last fifteen years and gone through “the greatest philosophical institutions.”[42]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 1908 – May       | Morikubo is listed as “D.C., Ph.D.” in his engagement announcement.[265]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1909 – Nov 1     | Morikubo mentions sending copies of <i>The Chiropractor</i> to “Japanese thinkers.”[266]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |



**Box 4: Timeline of Morikubo's life up until May 1907 (early years are approximated)**

- 1871 - Born in a valley ten miles from Tokyo.[250]
- From a noble family.[250, 251, 264]
- Father, Shogoro Morikubo,[16] was "Nanoshi or chief officer of the Mula of Takahata, a political division of the Province of Kanagawa." [250, 264]
- Father was governor of Kanagawa.[251, 252, 264]
- Youngest of three brothers.[14]
- Eldest brother, Sakuzo, in Japanese Parliament and chancellor of the Tokyo City Assembly; actively worked for freedom and people's rights movement in Japan [14, 16, 251, 252, 264]
- 1874 - Father died.[250]
- 1870s - Attended a Buddhist Institution.[28, 30]
- 1882 - Decided to move to America one day.[250]
- 1886 - Ran away from home (age 15).[250]
- 1887 - Entered Tokyo Academy (age 16).[28,30]
- 1887 - Came to the US and entered a grammar school.[14, 250]
- 1889 - Earned a two-year degree[30] and emigrated to the United States (age 18).[256]
- 1890s - Schooling and studies in San Francisco?
- Went to a Japanese Mission School for two months, then public grammar school and quit after two weeks.[251]
- As of 1895, he was self-taught in English and was privately tutored by Professor F.H. Hackett.[250]
- 1895 - Novelist, speaks fluent English, working as a servant.
- Fell in love with an American girl and his family tried to lure him back to Japan.[250]
- 1890s - Morikubo was converted to Christianity while studying at the University of California.
- His family disowned him after his conversion.[264]
- 1898 - Lectures in Berkeley.[254]
- 1899 - Lectures in Bismarck, N.D at a Methodist Church.[255]
- 1900 - U.S. Census lists him as student boarder at Rev. JRA Hanner's home Clinton, Ia. (age 29).[256]
- 1900 - Morikubo sustained a neck injury practicing Jiu Jitsu [129]
- 1900s - "Brought up from childhood to manhood in the home of the Rev. Mr. Hanner." [251]
- Hanner was Morikubo's "foster father." [253]
- 1901 - Morikubo becomes a U.S. citizen.[31]
- 1903 - Lectures in Morris, Minn.[257]
- 1903 - Morikubo practiced as a healer.[15]
- 1904 - Publishes in Alexandria, Minn.[258,260,261]
- 1904 - Studied osteopathy (correspondence) and was an osteopathic patient.[28,30,130]
- 1904 - Advertised to cure troubles without drugs in Alexandria, Minn.[15]
- Uses massage, magnetic healing, and electropathy to help heal 26 conditions.[15]
- 1905 - Refers to himself as "osteopath" in Appleton, Minn.[15]
- 1905 - August - Moves to Waseca, Minn., and advertises as "Dr. Shegetaro Morikubo, Japanese Osteopath and Electropath." [15]
- 1905 - November - Advertises as "Dr. S. Morikubo, Momisha and Electropath." [15]
- 1906 - January issue of *The Chiropractor* - letter to D.D. Palmer.[262]
- 1906 - March 6 - Morikubo arrives in Davenport. Plans to return to Japan [129,249]
- 1906 - March 6 - DD signs book to Mori.[267]
- 1906 - D.D. Palmer adjusts Morikubo's atlas and neurological symptoms of six years resolved.[130]
- 1906 - In March, started at PSC.[30]
- 1906 - November - Morikubo traveled in Wyoming and took note there were "plenty" of girls.[268]
- 1906 - Nov 17 - Report of his earliest case, a baby whose bowel function returned after Morikubo adjusted her.[136]
- 1906 - Dec 22 - Graduates PSC [30, 84]
- 1907 - Patients in La Crosse were requesting a chiropractor.[179]
- 1907 - Jan 8 - Students hold reception for Morikubo as he moves to La Crosse.[86]
- Marie Nessech presented a poem about Morikubo.[93]
- 1907 - January - Morikubo moves to La Crosse [28]
- 1907 - Jan 29 - Morikubo opened an office in La Crosse.[43, 45]
- Morikubo moves into the McMillan building in La Crosse, Wisc.[25, 43, 45, 122-124]
- 1907 - Feb 7 - Morikubo states that he is practicing, making friends, and giving talks.[269]
- 1907 - Feb 8 - Morikubo's first advertisement. Office hours 10-12, 2-5, and 7:30-8:30.
- Consultation and Exam free.[122]
- 1907 - Feb 27 - Morikubo states his practice is growing every day with new patients.
- He saw 20 patients on Feb 25, 1907.[130]
- 1907 - Mar 2 - Morikubo saw 25 patients.[137]
- 1907 - May 8 - Morikubo "handled 70 patients." [132]



**Table 1. Primary Sources****Trial-Period Set**

| Ref  | Author | Date       | Source                   | Title                                            |
|------|--------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| [21] | Anon.  | 1907-07-22 | La Crosse Tribune        | Jap Chiropractor is Arrested Today               |
| [22] | Anon.  | 1907-07-23 | La Crosse Tribune        | Editorial                                        |
| [23] | Anon.  | 1907-07-27 | La Crosse Tribune        | Continuance is Granted Morikubo                  |
| [24] | Anon.  | 1907-08-03 | La Crosse Tribune        | Trial Date is Set                                |
| [25] | Anon.  | 1907-08-13 | La Crosse Leader & Press | Prepared for Battle                              |
| [26] | Anon.  | 1907-08-13 | La Crosse Tribune        | Jap Chiropractor Placed on Trial                 |
| [27] | Anon.  | 1907-08-13 | La Crosse Tribune        | Chiropractor Afternoon Exam                      |
| [28] | Anon.  | 1907-08-14 | La Crosse Tribune        | Jap Chiropractor in His Own Behalf               |
| [29] | Anon.  | 1907-08-14 | La Crosse Chronicle      | Morikubo Prepared for a Hard Fight               |
| [30] | Anon.  | 1907-08-14 | La Crosse Leader & Press | Difference: Between Chiropractics and Osteopathy |
| [32] | Anon.  | 1907-08-15 | La Crosse Tribune        | Jap is Acquitted                                 |
| [31] | Anon.  | 1907-08-15 | La Crosse Leader & Press | Acquitted S. Morikubo is Found Not Guilty        |
| [33] | Anon.  | 1907-08-15 | La Crosse Chronicle      | Morikubo Acquitted in the County Court           |
| [34] | Anon.  | 1907-08-17 | La Crosse Argus          | Morikubo's Case                                  |
| [11] | Anon.  | 1907-08-17 | La Crosse Argus          | Morikubo Freed                                   |
| [35] | Anon.  | 1907-08-20 | Davenport Democrat       | Chiros and Osteos War in Wisconsin               |

**Context-Period Set**

| Ref   | Author     | Month/Year | Source             | Title                                   |
|-------|------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| [102] | Palmer, DD | Jul 1872   | Religio-Philo J    | Letter to the Editor                    |
| [103] | Palmer, DD | Oct 1887   | Burlington Daily   | Cured by Magnetism                      |
| [250] | Anon.      | Jul 1895   | San Francisco Call | Love, Labor and Novels                  |
| [104] | Palmer, DD | Jan 1897   | Palmer Archives    | The Chiropractic                        |
| [254] | Anon.      | Apr 1898   | San Francisco Call | Berkeley News Notes                     |
| [255] | Anon.      | Sep 1899   | Bismarck Tribune   | Sept. 16, 1899                          |
| [105] | Palmer, DD | Mar 1899   | Palmer Archives    | The Chiropractic                        |
| [115] | Smith      | 1899       | Smith Papers       | Nerve Tracing Diagram                   |
| [256] | Anon.      | Jun 1900   | Twelfth US Census  | Clinton Township, Franklin County, Iowa |
| [107] | Anon.      | Feb 1901   | J of Osteopathy    | Wisconsin Senate Passes a Bill          |
| [139] | Anon.      | Jul 1901   | J of Osteopathy    | Fryette May Get It                      |
| [140] | Anon.      | Aug 1901   | Daily Rep & Lead   | Jorris is Named                         |
| [10]  | Palmer, DD | Apr 1902   | Chiro Protégé      | Letter to B.J. Palmer                   |
| [141] | Anon.      | Jul 1902   | J of Osteopathy    | "Below will be found the questions..."  |



|       |                     |          |                   |                                              |
|-------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| [106] | Palmer, DD          | Jun 1902 | Davenport Times   | Is Chiropractic an Experiment                |
| [257] | Anon.               | Feb 1903 | Minneapolis J     | Morris, Minn                                 |
| [125] | Davis               | Sep 1903 | Chiropr Adjuster  | Sworn Statement of Dr. A.P. Davis            |
| [137] | McConnell           | May 1904 | J of Osteopathy   | How Osteopathy Treats the Blood              |
| [258] | Morikubo            | Jun 1904 | St. Paul Globe    | A Japanese View of the Yellow Peril          |
| [259] | Morikubo            | Jun 1904 | News              | A Wedding in Japan                           |
| [260] | Morikubo            | Jul 1904 | St. Paul Globe    | Yamato-Damashu                               |
| [261] | Morikubo            | Sep 1904 | St. Paul Globe    | Who Are the Japanese                         |
| [101] | Palmer, DD          | Dec 1904 | The Chiropractor  | "How Osteopathy Treats the Blood."           |
| [186] | Palmer, DD          | Dec 1904 | The Chiropractor  | What an Exchange Says                        |
| [143] | Anon                | Jan 1905 | La Crosse Tribune | Dr. A.U. Jorris has Returned                 |
| [142] | Anon.               | Feb 1905 | La Crosse Tribune | Jorris on Board                              |
| [191] | Langworthy          | Jun 1905 | Backbone          | Chiropractic History                         |
| [192] | Palmer, DD          | Jul 1905 | The Chiropractor  | Napavit                                      |
| [144] | Anon.               | Jul 1905 | La Crosse Tribune | Dr. Jorris May Be Reappointed                |
| [154] | Anon.               | Sep 1905 | La Crosse Tribune | Osteopath Causes Arrest of Chiropractic      |
| [160] | Anon.               | Oct 1905 | La Crosse Tribune | Chiropractics Seem to Have Sympathy          |
| [161] | Anon.               | Oct 1905 | La Crosse Tribune | "Paths" and "Practices" in Court             |
| [162] | Anon.               | Oct 1905 | La Crosse Tribune | Charity and Chiropractics                    |
| [175] | Anon.               | Oct 1905 | La Crosse Tribune | Chiropractics' Father on the Stand           |
| [7]   | Anon.               | Oct 1905 | La Crosse Leader  | Johnson Case Dismissed                       |
| [7]   | Anon.               | Oct 1905 | La Crosse Leader  | Whipple on Trial Today                       |
| [152] | Anon.               | Oct 1905 | La Crosse Tribune | 93 Gallstones Removed                        |
| [7]   | Anon.               | Oct 1905 | La Crosse Leader  | Files Notice of an Appeal                    |
| [153] | Anon.               | Oct 1905 | Daily Telegraph   | Test for Chiropractics                       |
| [151] | Anon.               | Oct 1905 | La Crosse Tribune | Whipple Appeals Decision.                    |
| [163] | Johnson/<br>Whipple | Oct 1905 | La Crosse Tribune | We Are Now Permanently Located               |
| [156] | Anon                | Oct 1905 | Osteopathic Phys  | Prove "Chiropractics" an Imitation           |
| [126] | Hively              | Oct 1905 | The Chiropractor  | Difference                                   |
| [36]  | Palmer, DD          | Oct 1905 | The Chiropractor  | Chiropractic Versus Osteopathy               |
| [164] | Johnson/<br>Whipple | Nov 1905 | La Crosse Tribune | School of Chiropractic: A Golden Opportunity |
| [145] | Anon.               | Nov 1905 | La Crosse Tribune | Harvey Medical College Condemned             |
| [174] | Jorris              | Dec 1905 | La Crosse Tribune | Osteopathy and Your Back                     |
| [149] | Anon.               | Dec 1905 | La Crosse Tribune | Jorris Reappointed                           |
| [165] | Johnson/<br>Whipple | Dec 1905 | La Crosse Tribune | Our Christmas Gift                           |



|       |                     |              |                                          |                                                  |
|-------|---------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| [146] | Anon.               | Dec 1905     | La Crosse Tribune                        | Special Meeting of State Medical Board           |
| [147] | Johnson/<br>Whipple | Jan 1906     | La Crosse Tribune                        | We Propose to Show You                           |
| [171] | Anon.               | Jan 1906     | La Crosse Tribune                        | Osteopathy is a System of Drugless Healing       |
| [166] | Anon.               | Jan 1906     | La Crosse Tribune                        | Chiropractics Are Doing Great Work               |
| [167] | Johnson/<br>Whipple | Jan 1906     | La Crosse Tribune                        | Chiropractic: Rescuing Suffering Humanity        |
| [168] | Johnson/<br>Whipple | Jan 1906     | La Crosse Tribune                        | Chiropractic is a Science Osteopathy is a "Fake" |
| [127] | Johnson/<br>Whipple | Jan 1906     | La Crosse Tribune                        | Why Be Sick? When Chiropractic Will Cure You     |
| [262] | Morikubo            | Jan 1906     | The Chiropractor                         | Letter to D.D. Palmer                            |
| [155] | Willard             | Feb 1906     | Osteopathic Physician                    | Chiropractors are Faking Osteopathy Shamelessly  |
| [157] | Anon.               | Feb 1906     | La Crosse Tribune                        | Osteopaths Banquet at Milwaukee                  |
| [169] | Johnson/<br>Whipple | Feb 1906     | La Crosse Tribune                        | Murdered for Only \$3                            |
| [158] | Anon.               | Mar 1906     | The Journal of Osteopathy                | Meeting in Wisconsin                             |
| [129] | Morikubo            | Mar 1906     | The Chiropractor                         | Clinical Reports. Vertebral Adjustment           |
| [248] | Anon.               | Mar 1906     | Quad City Times                          | Comes From Far Japan to Study                    |
| [249] | Anon.               | Mar 1906     | The Daily Times                          | Fame is Extending                                |
| [267] | Palmer, DD          | Mar 1906     | Chiropractor Vol. I                      | Inscription to Shegetaro Morikubo                |
| [52]  | Anon.               | Mar 1906     | The Daily Times                          | Securing Jury in Palmer Case                     |
| [270] | Anon.               | Mar 1906     | Quad City Times                          | The Palmer Trial is a Short One                  |
| [54]  | Anon.               | Mar 1906     | Evening Times Republican                 | Physician Goes to Jail                           |
| [55]  | Anon.               | Mar 1906     | Des Moines Register                      | Dr. Palmer is Sent to Jail                       |
| [48]  | Morikubo            | Mar 1906     | Quad City Times                          | Are American People Free?                        |
| [56]  | Anon.               | Mar 1906     | Quad City Times                          | Dr. D.D. Palmer Goes to Jail                     |
| [50]  | Anon.               | Apr 1906     | Quad City Times                          | Dr. D.D. Palmer Talks in Jail                    |
| [73]  | Schoffman           | Apr 1906     | The Chiropractor                         | Letter to D.D. Palmer                            |
| [51]  | Anon.               | Apr 1906     | The Marshfield News and<br>Wisconsin Hub | Doctor Sent to Jail                              |
| [59]  | Weed                | Apr 1906     | Quad City Times                          | Minister Writes to Dr. Palmer                    |
| [57]  | Anon.               | Apr 1906     | J of Osteopathy                          | Chiropractic Fine \$350                          |
| [72]  | Palmer, DD          | Apr/May 1906 | The Chiropractor                         | Response to Schoffman                            |
| [53]  | Wilder              | Apr 1906     | The Daily Times                          | Commends Work of Dr. Palmer                      |
| [58]  | Anon.               | Apr 1906     | Quad City Times                          | Chiropractic Offer to M.D.'s                     |
| [74]  | Anon.               | May 1906     | Green Bay Semi Weekly<br>Gazette         | Forfeits His Bail Bond                           |
| [75]  | Anon.               | May 1906     | La Crosse Tribune                        | In Justice Court                                 |
| [60]  | Anon.               | May 1906     | Wood County Reporter                     | Fails to Appear and is Found Guilty              |
| [76]  | Anon.               | Jun 1906     | La Crosse Tribune                        | Whipple Fined; Other Decisions                   |
| [61]  | Anon.               | Jun 1906     | La Crosse Tribune                        | Chiropractors Go Free                            |



|       |                              |              |                                 |                                               |
|-------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| [62]  | Anon.                        | Jun 1906     | La Crosse Tribune               | Will Simply Set up Elsewhere                  |
| [63]  | Anon.                        | Jun 1906     | Leader Telegram                 | Charged with Violating Laws                   |
| [64]  | Anon.                        | Jun 1906     | La Crosse Tribune               | Suit for Trunks of Chiropractors              |
| [65]  | Anon.                        | Jun 1906     | Osteopathic Phys                | Chiropractor Flees                            |
| [66]  | Anon.                        | Jun 1906     | Osteopathic Phys                | One Benefit of a Good Law                     |
| [67]  | Anon.                        | July 1906    | Osteopathic Phys                | Chiropractors Serve Sentence                  |
| [68]  | Anon.                        | July 1906    | La Crosse Tribune               | The Firm of Whipple & Johnson                 |
| [69]  | Anon.                        | Aug 1906     | La Crosse Tribune               | Chiropractor to Return to City                |
| [70]  | Anon.                        | Aug 1906     | La Crosse Tribune               | Lawyers to Debate it                          |
| [71]  | Anon.                        | Aug 1906     | La Crosse Tribune               | Chiropractors Meet in Iowa                    |
| [109] | Anon.                        | Aug 1906     | Democrat & Leader               | A Chiropractic Lecture Course                 |
| [110] | Anon.                        | Aug 1906     | Democrat and Leader             | Opening Lectures of Fall Series               |
| [78]  | Palmer, BJ                   | Sep/Oct 1906 | The Chiropractor                | Exchanges: July 1906                          |
| [170] | Jorris                       | Oct 1906     | La Crosse Tribune               | Adjustment the Key-Note                       |
| [119] | Anon.                        | Oct 1906     | Copyright Office                | Palmer, D[aniel] D[avid] 1842-                |
| [81]  | Palmer, D.D.<br>Palmer, B.J. | Oct 1906     | Palmer School of Chiropractic   | The Science of Chiropractic                   |
| [187] | Smith, Langworthy, Paxson    | Oct 1906     | American School of Chiropractic | A Textbook on Modernized Chiropractic         |
| [112] | Anon.                        | Oct 1906     | Daily Times                     | Jap Will Lecture                              |
| [114] | Anon.                        | Nov 1, 1906  | Daily Times                     | Jap Student Talks on Chiropractic             |
| [268] | Morikubo                     | Nov 1906     | The Chiropractor                | Letter to B.J. Palmer from Cheyenne, Wyo.     |
| [177] | Norton                       | Nov 1906     | The Chiropractor                | Letter to B.J. Palmer from La Crosse, Wisc.   |
| [136] | Murchison                    | Nov 1906     | The Chiropractor                | Letter to B.J. Palmer                         |
| [159] | Fiske                        | Nov 1906     | Osteopathic Phys                | Dr. Jorris After Deer                         |
| [148] | Jorris                       | Nov 1906     | J of Osteopathy                 | A State Which Welcomes Osteopaths             |
| [82]  | Jorris                       | Dec 1906     | Osteopathic Phys                | Dr. Jorris Got His Deer                       |
| [172] | Jorris                       | Dec 1906     | La Crosse Tribune               | Misadjustments of the Spine Cause Disease     |
| [83]  | Palmer, BJ                   | Dec/Jan 1906 | The Chiropractor                | Exchanges                                     |
| [178] | Palmer, BJ                   | Dec/Jan 1906 | The Chiropractor                | Response to Norton's Nov 1906 letter          |
| [84]  | Anon.                        | Dec 1906     | Democrat & Leader               | Commencement at the Palmer School             |
| [85]  | Morikubo                     | Dec 1906     | The Chiropractor                | Stray Thoughts on Chiropractic and the P.S.C. |
| [88]  | Palmer, BJ                   | Dec/Jan 1906 | The Chiropractor                | Chiropractic is not Osteopathy                |
| [91]  | Palmer, BJ                   | Dec/Jan 1906 | The Chiropractor                | \$1000 Reward                                 |
| [86]  | Anon.                        | Jan 1907     | Quad City Times                 | Reception to Norikubo (sic)                   |
| [111] | Anon.                        | Jan 1907     | Democrat & Leader               | Another Course of Fine Lectures               |
| [94]  | Nesseth                      | Jan 1907     | The Chiropractor                | Dedication to Morikubo                        |



|       |            |              |                     |                                                |
|-------|------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| [49]  | Morikubo   | Jan 1907     | The Chiropractor    | Letter to B.J. Palmer                          |
| [173] | Jorris     | Jan 1907     | La Crosse Tribune   | Body Osteopathically Regarded                  |
| [80]  | Anon.      | Jan 1907     | J of Osteopathy     | Wisconsin is a good state for Osteopaths       |
| [43]  | Anon.      | Jan 1907     | La Crosse Tribune   | Chiropractor is Coming to City                 |
| [108] | Morikubo   | Jan 1907     | La Crosse Leader    | Chiropractic                                   |
| [45]  | Anon       | Jan 1907     | La Crosse Chronicle | Chiropractor is Prepared to Fight              |
| [97]  | Morikubo   | Jan 1907     | The Chiropractor    | Letter to B.J. Palmer                          |
| [44]  | Anon.      | Jan 1907     | Leader-Telegram     | Will Test Medical Law                          |
| [182] | Anon.      | Jan 1907     | J of Osteopathy     | New Member of the Faculty                      |
| [80]  | Anon.      | Jan 1907     | J of Osteopathy     | "On legislative affairs"                       |
| [120] | Morikubo   | Dec/Jan 1907 | The Chiropractor    | A Stray Thought on The Science of Chiropractic |
| [176] | Palmer, BJ | Dec/Jan 1907 | The Chiropractor    | "Adjustment the Key-Note" – Of What?           |
| [46]  | Anon.      | Dec/Jan 1907 | The Chiropractor    | Success                                        |
| [279] | Morikubo   | Feb 1907     | The Chiropractor    | Letter to B.J. Palmer                          |
| [179] | Anon.      | Feb 1907     | The Chiropractor    | Are Chiropractors Welcomed                     |
| [128] | Linniker   | Feb 1907     | The Chiropractor    | Does Gambling Pay                              |
| [122] | Morikubo   | Feb 1907     | La Crosse Tribune   | "Shegetaro Morikubo, Ph.D."                    |
| [89]  | Morikubo   | Feb 1907     | The Chiropractor    | Letter to B.J. Palmer                          |
| [123] | Morikubo   | Feb 1907     | La Crosse Tribune   | "Shegetaro Morikubo, Ph.D."                    |
| [264] | Anon.      | Feb 1907     | La Crosse Tribune   | Lectures on Japan                              |
| [124] | Morikubo   | Feb 1907     | La Crosse Tribune   | "Shegetaro Morikubo, Ph.D."                    |
| [130] | Morikubo   | Feb 1907     | The Chiropractor    | Letter to B.J. Palmer                          |
| [46]  | Palmer, BJ | Mar 1907     | The Chiropractor    | "The January, '07 Journal of Osteopathy..."    |
| [131] | Morikubo   | Mar 1907     | The Chiropractor    | Letter to B.J. Palmer                          |
| [98]  | Anon       | Mar 1907     | St. Paul Dispatch   | Chiropractors Protest                          |
| [99]  | Morikubo   | Mar 1907     | The Chiropractor    | Letter to B.J. Palmer                          |
| [47]  | Morikubo   | Mar/Apr 1907 | The Chiropractor    | Chiropractic in Wisconsin                      |
| [87]  | Morikubo   | Mar/Apr 1907 | The Chiropractor    | Clinical Reports                               |
| [113] | Morikubo   | Apr 1907     | The Chiropractor    | Letter to B.J. Palmer                          |
| [90]  | Morikubo   | Apr 1907     | La Crosse Tribune   | Shegetaro Morikubo: The Japanese Chiropractor  |
| [121] | Palmer, BJ | May 1907     | The Chiropractor    | Who Killed Cock Robin No. 2?                   |
| [132] | Morikubo   | May 1907     | The Chiropractor    | Letter to B.J. Palmer                          |
| [100] | Morikubo   | May 1907     | The Chiropractor    | Letter to B.J. Palmer                          |
| [134] | Morikubo   | June 1907    | The Chiropractor    | Letter to B.J. Palmer                          |
| [183] | Hamilton   | June 1907    | J of Osteopathy     | Change in Journal Management                   |



|       |            |              |                    |                                      |
|-------|------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| [116] | Palmer, BJ | June 1907    | Copyright Office   | Palmer, Bartlett J.                  |
| [117] | Palmer, BJ | June 1907    | P.S.C.             | The Science of Chiropractic: Vol. 2  |
| [13]  | Anon       | Aug 1907     | Osteopathic Phys   | Chiropractic Trial at La Crosse      |
| [96]  | Palmer, BJ | Sep/Oct 1907 | The Chiropractor   | "Chiropractic Trial at La Crosse"    |
| [38]  | Palmer, BJ | Sep/Oct 1907 | The Chiropractor   | "Not Guilty"                         |
| [42]  | Morikubo   | Sep/Oct 1907 | The Chiropractor   | The Motive of Conspiracy             |
| [181] | Morikubo   | Oct 1907     | The Chiropractor   | Letter to B.J. Palmer                |
| [138] | Jorris     | Oct 1907     | J of Osteopathy    | Osteopathy                           |
| [39]  | Morikubo   | Nov 1907     | The Chiropractor   | What Must be Done                    |
| [77]  | Morikubo   | Nov 1907     | The Chiropractor   | Letter to B.J. Palmer                |
| [40]  | Linniker   | Nov 1907     | The Chiropractor   | Letter to B.J. Palmer                |
| [37]  | Ashmore    | Nov 1907     | Osteopathic Phys   | The Menace of Chiropractic           |
| [150] | Anon.      | Dec 1908     | La Crosse Tribune  | Dr. Jorris Quits Wis. Medical Board  |
| [135] | Morikubo   | Jan 1908     | The Chiropractor   | Letter to B.J. Palmer                |
| [41]  | Ashmore    | Jan 1908     | J Amer Osteo Assoc | An Imitation and its Lesions         |
| [184] | Ashmore    | Feb 1908     | J Amer Osteo Assoc | An Imitation and its Lesions         |
| [265] | Anon.      | May 1908     | La Crosse Tribune  | Engagement announced                 |
| [253] | Anon.      | Jul 1908     | La Crosse Tribune  | Society                              |
| [252] | Anon       | Jul 1908     | Washington Times   | Weds Japanese of Noble Birth         |
| [251] | Anon.      | Aug 1908     | Oelwein Register   | Iowans at Jap-American Wedding       |
| [189] | UCA        | Aug/Sep 1908 | The Chiropractor   | Constitution: The UCA                |
| [118] | Murchison  | Mar 1909     | The Chiropractor   | A Little Chat with the Boys          |
| [95]  | Palmer, BJ | Jun 1909     | The Chiropractor   | Chiropractic vs. Osteopathy - Again. |
| [190] | UCA        | Sep/Oct 1909 | The Chiropractor   | Constitution: The UCA                |
| [266] | Morikubo   | Nov 1909     | The Chiropractor   | Letter to B.J. Palmer                |

**Table 2.** Data Extraction of Primary Sources Listed Chronologically

| Date        | Author     | Ref   | Title                | Data                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------|------------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jun 6, 1872 | Palmer, DD | [102] | Letter to the Editor | In this letter to the editor, D.D. Palmer describes his early bible studies and original intentions to become a minister. It describes his agnostic and early atheistic beliefs as well as his conversion to Spiritualism. It also describes his first wife, Miss Abba Lord, their love, wedding vows, as well as her abilities as a medium diagnosing ten cases of disease. He describes his own abilities to put her into "mesmeric sleep." He writes, I soon found I could put her in mesmeric sleep-willing her to awake to any time desired by me, whether present or absent and send her (spirit or intelligence) to any place..." This is his first known use of the term "intelligence." |
| Oct 9, 1887 | Palmer, DD | [103] | Cured by Magnetism   | In this advertisement, D.D. Palmer wrote, "Dis-ease is a condition of not-ease, lack of ease." He also wrote of magnetism and equalizing life forces, bringing health, harmony, and curing various diseases from diseases of brain to Rheumatism. Deserving poor and consultations are free. Listed at 408 ½ Jefferson Street, Rooms 3 and 4, Burlington, Iowa.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |



|              |            |       |                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------|------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jul 8, 1895  | Anon.      | [250] | Love, Labor and Novels                                    | This biographical review of Morikubo's novel, <i>Transient Tears</i> , gives some details about his early life and education. He was referred to as "Shigal Morikubo," with a sketched drawing of Morikubo's face. He is described as "high-born," with "desperate resolve," in love with a "young American girl." Born ten miles from Tokyo, in a valley, 20 years ago. His father was the chief officer of the Mula of Takahata, "a political division of the Province of Kanagawa," a hereditary office. His father died when he was three. He decided to go to America at age 11 and ran away from home at age 15. His family sent money for two years and after hearing of his romance, sent photos of "fine houses and horses" to entice him to come home. He came to America at 15 and knew little English, spent two months at a Japanese Mission School in San Francisco, and attended a public grammar school for two weeks. He learned English with private studies and tutoring from Professor F.H. Hackett. "He has carefully read Shakespeare, Irving, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Macaulay, and other English authors. He speaks and writes the English language with more grammatical correctness than the average half-educated American." He has been writing his novel for "a long time" and finished it about five months ago. He planned to publish it so that he can make enough money "to go to a university." He has started another novel and works for Mrs. Miller on Devisadero street as a servant. The article quotes and describes the story of the novel. He is planning to write a history of Japan for English speaking people. |
| Jan 1897     | Palmer, DD | [104] | The Chiropractic                                          | In this 13-page broadside advertisement, D.D. Palmer describes his early practice, includes many testimonials. He includes several short essays such as <i>Can the New Idea be Learned</i> , <i>How Long Will it Take</i> , <i>Self-Limited Diseases</i> , <i>A Therapeutic School</i> , <i>Cancers: Their Cause and Cure</i> , <i>Vivisection</i> , <i>The Medical Practice</i> , <i>Medical Scapegoats</i> , <i>Chiropractic Workshop</i> , <i>Died Without Medical Aid</i> , <i>The Science of Medicine</i> , <i>This New Idea</i> , and <i>Our Idea Improved</i> . One essay titled, <i>Healing the Sick</i> includes a statement about the "fundamental principles" underlying causes of disease and its correction. The broadside includes 30 testimonials. Several of the testimonials noted the quickness of the adjustment and nine of the testimonials noted it took about a minute or less.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Apr 23, 1898 | Anon.      | [254] | Berkeley News Notes                                       | Announcement for "Shigataro Morikubo of Tokio, Japan" to lecture on Japanese marriage on April 30, 1898, at American Hall, Berkeley.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Sep 16, 1899 | Anon.      | [255] | Sept. 16, 1899                                            | On September 20, 1899 "Shegetaro Morikubo will deliver his celebrated lecture, 'Japanese Marriage.'" The talk will be given at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bismark, North Dakota.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Mar 1899     | Palmer, DD | [105] | The Chiropractic                                          | In this broadside advertisement, which also included several essays, D.D. Palmer includes fifty testimonials, some of which were from osteopaths and medical doctors. One student, named L.W. Roberts from Boston, who graduated from an osteopathy program wrote, "Chiropractic teaches the specific cause of disease and is definite in locating that cause. The treatment is short and concise..." Another student, W.A. Crawford, from Buffalo, New York, who paid \$500 tuition on May 5, 1899, also studied osteopathy. He wrote, that he had heard chiropractic and osteopathy were the same. He writes, "They discredit the claims of Chiropractic, without any knowledge of science, to treat successfully acute and chronic disease in a few treatments from one to five minutes each." In the broadside, Palmer wrote that the medical profession will one day wonder why they had not used chiropractic "its philosophy and principles long ago."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1899         | Smith      | [115] | Nerve Tracing Diagram                                     | D.D. Palmer's methods of nerve tracing were taught as early as 1899.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Jun 1, 1900  | Anon.      | [256] | Twelfth Census of the United States                       | Morikubo is listed as a student and a boarder in the home of Rev. JRA Haner, in Clinton Township of Franklin County, Iowa.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Feb 26, 1901 | Anon.      | [107] | Wisconsin Senate Passes a Bill Recognizing the Profession | A compromise was made with the medical doctors of Wisconsin to include an amendment to the medical license bill. The amendment allowed osteopaths to be licensed as long as they agreed not to prescribe drugs or surgery. Previously, osteopaths had to pass the medical exam and practice as regular physicians. The osteopaths "do not believe in medicine" so they fought the bill and proposed a state osteopathic board, which was passed. The compromise included osteopathy as a recognized profession in the medical law.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Jul 1901     | Anon       | [139] | Fryette May Get It                                        | The law required that one osteopath join the medical board, expanding the number of doctors on the board to eight. The state osteopathic association was required to select five nominees so that the governor may choose one. The five were: S.J. Fryette, E.J. Elton, A.U. Jorris, W.L. Thompson, and J.R. Bailey. Of the five only Fryette was a graduate of the original school in Kirksville.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Aug 1901     | Anon       | [140] | Jorris is Named                                           | Governor La Follette named A.U. Jorris, osteopath, to newly created position on the State Board of Medical Examiner on 31 July 1901. A law recognizing osteopathy was passed during the last session of the state legislature. The law included the creation of a spot on the board for an osteopath. "This would keep persons not familiar with the fundamental principles and practices of osteopathy from practicing as physicians of that order." Jorris beat out his competitors for the spot on the board because he was considered capable.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |



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|--------------|------------|-------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Apr 17, 1902 | Palmer, DD | [10]  | Letter to B.J. Palmer                  | In a private letter to B.J. Palmer, D.D. Palmer acknowledges that two of his students plagiarized his articles, including Langworthy, who he refers to as "Langworthless."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Apr 27, 1902 | Palmer, DD | [10]  | Letter to B.J. Palmer                  | D.D. Palmer uses the term "sub-luxation" for the first time in print (as far as we know). It is in relation to using the hands to feel the heat differentials of the spine.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Jul 8, 1902  | Anon.      | [141] | "Below will be found the questions..." | Jorris wrote eight questions on the theory and practice of osteopathy for the state exam. Jorris was the osteopathic member of the board. The questions were fair and designed to "test one's osteopathic knowledge." The topics included: the theory of cardiac treatment, the difference between osteopathic and physiological nerve centers, Heads and Hilton's law, incubation periods for small pox, measles, diphtheria, and enteric fever, as well as the theory and treatments for; brachial neuralgia, writer's cramp, conjunctivitis, gout, biliary calculi. Also, how each disease mentioned is communicated.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Jun 14, 1902 | Palmer, DD | [106] | Is Chiropractic an Experiment          | In this advertisement, D.D. Palmer uses many of the terms that have become classic elements of his chiropractic paradigm such as; subluxation, intervertebral foramina, vital force, Innate nerves, and that 90% of "diseases are produced by undue pressure upon the nervous system, anywhere throughout the body." He also wrote "our philosophy of treatment, removing pressure, has the most rational claims upon the afflicted."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Feb 7, 1903  | Anon.      | [257] | Morris, Minn                           | Morikubo is listed as a professor from Japan, producer and director of "Japanese Wedding," performed at the opera house, "under the auspices of the Queen Ester Circle of the M.E. Sunday school." The event included pantomime, songs, and monologues. "Artistic success."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Sep 15, 1903 | Davis      | [125] | Sworn Statement of Dr. A.P. Davis      | On December 15, 1903, Dr. A.P. Davis, M.D. signed a sworn statement in Rock Island, Illinois, notarized by Marion E. Sweeney. The statement states he was a medical practitioner for 40 years, he studied osteopathy from A.T. Still, taught at the first osteopathic school, published <i>Osteopathy Illustrated</i> , and also studied chiropractic under D.D. Palmer in Davenport, Iowa. He writes, "I would state that the said two sciences above named are as distinct from each other as regards application, as day is from night...they are entirely different sciences, applied differently."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| May 1904     | McConnell  | [137] | How Osteopathy Treats the Blood        | The article describes five ways that osteopathy treats the blood. In the first part it describes normal and anemic blood, some cures, and the idea that the cause of disease is underlying symptoms, which are expressions of disease. The general treatment is when osteopathy is described as a series of "passive movements," combining massage and Swedish movements along with spinal column stretching and rib separating. It is not in accord with osteopathic philosophy even though it is used by four types of practitioners. The local treatment involves things like sprained ankles and paralyzed muscles. The reflex blood influences whereby vaso-motor reflexes from the organs affecting the blood vessels. Digestive and assimilative influences which are treated with every day methods of relieving and re-adjusting "crippled parts" like spinal curves, misplaced ribs, and contracture muscles so that obstruction to nerve impulses ("the causative factor") could be removed. The blood elaborating glands is the fifth way, whereby osteopathy treats the organs. |
| Jun 3, 1904  | Morikubo   | [258] | A Japanese View of the Yellow Peril    | Offers a perspective on China. Topics include; Chinese intellectual history of 3,000 years since Confucius, China's possible evolution to one day overtake Europe, the summit of China's development, Japan's evolution, the "mental life" of the Chinese, and China's intellectual influence on Japan. The article also refers to the philosophy of Plato, the history of the Jews, Buddha, the Hindu intellect, Mohammed, Grecian civilization, and the Platonic age. He does not think China will ever evolve.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Jun 5, 1904  | Morikubo   | [260] | A Wedding in Japan                     | Tells of Japanese mythology about the first wedding and the cultural heritage of wedding ceremonies, marriage, divorce, and celibacy in Japan. He writes, "The laudable ambition of the Japanese children is to become worthy husbands and wives first, and then, in turn, musicians and philosophers."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Jul 24, 1904 | Morikubo   | [261] | Yamato-Damashu                         | This article is about "the spirit of the Japanese." He writes of the Japanese defeat of China ten years prior and mentions Togo's "fatal blow off Port Arthur," which is indicative of the Japanese ability to conduct war strategy. He also writes of "social and home life of the Japanese." He mentions feudalism, Hellenic impressionability, Stoicism, and refers to the Japanese "philosophical resignation, inspired by the fire of imagination, together with his scorn of being scorned, that supports a Japanese in his supreme moment, even like Socrates who drank the cup of fire in philosophic cheerfulness, to walk calmly into the jaws of death." He also wrote of love, Longfellow, harakiri, fatalism, and the Japanese journey from "semi-civilized life to enlightenment." He also proposed that Christianity would help evolve Japanese civilization.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Sep 4, 1904  | Morikubo   | [262] | Who Are the Japanese                   | A discussion of Japanese heritage. Mentions Latin scholarship, syntax, Napoleon, Newton, Milton, "the glory of Greece," Pericles, the Persian war, civilization evolution, ethnologists, the language of the gods, Shinto priests, old Hebrew (writing), the Vedas, Hindus, Egyptians, Greeks, and monotheism. He suggests there may be some linkage between Japanese culture and the ancient Israelites.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |



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|--------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dec 1904     | Palmer, DD      | [101] | "How Osteopathy Treats the Blood."                | Quotes a passage from McConnell's article <sup>137</sup> citing the journal and page number and offers commentary that osteopathy combines massage, Swedish movements, spinal column stretching and rib separating. Spinal column stretching is osteopathic. Even if it is done by a chiropractor it is not chiropractic. Claims that chiropractic discovered "nerves are the life of the body." That Innate and educated nerves control all functions and that disease occurs when nerves are deranged, performing too much or excess function.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Dec 1904     | Palmer, DD (ed) | [186] | What an Exchange Says                             | Refers to Langworthy's magazine, <i>Backbone</i> as mixing chiropractic and osteopathy especially with an osteopath table and a stretching machine. Chiropractors do not use such appliances. He notes that Langworthy graduated from the P.S.C. in 1901 and Smith in 1899 (mistyped as 1889). Also notes that Smith and Langworthy had laid claim to discovering chiropractic and that it was practiced in Bohemia and other countries. The author lays claim to being the discoverer and originator of the chiropractic movements and principles for the last 9 years.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Jan 12, 1905 | Anon.           | [143] | Dr. A.U. Jorris has returned                      | Jorris returned from the board of health meeting in Milwaukee. The board had a new plan to "control all licenses." The board could grant or revoke licenses.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Feb 23, 1905 | Anon.           | [142] | Jorris on Board                                   | Jorris, a La Crosse physician, was elected as a member of the legislative board. He left the executive board.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Jun 1905     | Langworthy      | [191] | Chiropractic History                              | Langworthy published a special issue of <i>Backbone</i> dedicated to an attempt to prove that D.D. Palmer did not invent chiropractic but that it was taken from local Iowa residents who emigrated from Bohemia.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Jul 1905     | Palmer, DD      | [192] | Napraavit                                         | D.D. Palmer published an entire issue of <i>The Chiropractor</i> dedicated to debunking the accusations from Langworthy and Smith about the Bohemian origins of chiropractic.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Jul 15, 1905 | Anon.           | [144] | Dr. Jorris May Be Re-appointed to Medical Board   | Dr. Jorris attended the annual meeting and examination of the medical board. 81 men took the exam and will get their results in two weeks. The members of the board each took home the exams for grading. Four members were leaving the board and the governor has not yet appointed the new members. Jorris is eligible for one more term.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Sep 2, 1905  | Anon.           | [154] | Osteopath Causes Arrest of Chiropractic           | G.W. Johnson was arrested. He was arraigned at 5 p.m. on September 1, 1905 before Judge Brindley. He was charged with "practicing as a doctor without a state license." Johnson was released. Case was adjourned until September 20. Johnson is a member of Johnson & Whipple, "chiropractics." Their office is 218 Main Street. They came from Minneapolis. Chiropractics is not licensed by the state board. Whipple and Johnson claim they are not doctors and thus not violating the law. Johnson cited "professional jealousy," from osteopath Dr. A.U. Jorris, who swore out the warrant. Jorris is a member of the state medical board. His work is similar to the work of Johnson and Whipple. Jorris does "not recognize chiropractics as a part of the medical profession." He said that Johnson will not get a license. Johnson hired lawyers and will "fight the case in the courts."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Oct 4, 1905  | Anon.           | [160] | Chiropractics seem to have sympathy of the public | The trial of G.W. Johnson is scheduled for October 11. Johnson came to La Crosse from Minneapolis a few months ago and practices with Whipple. The charge is violating the state law by practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy, advertising as such, and with prescribing drugs and medicine. Chiropractics do not do any of these things and "do not appear to come within the scope" of the law. It is "said to be the result of professional jealousy," by Dr. A.U. Jorris, osteopath who filed the complaint. The public is behind the defendant. The defense will argue that Johnson and Whipple do not pose as physicians, surgeons, or osteopaths.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Oct 7, 1905  | Anon.           | [161] | "Paths" and "Practices" in Court                  | Dr. Johnson will stand trial October 11, 1905, for "an infraction of the state medical laws." He is a member of Johnson & Whipple. His lawyers are Miller & Wolfe. The prosecution plans to prove he is practicing osteopathy and calling it something else. He does not practice any known treatment norms associated with one of the "denominated schools." The defense plans to argue that "chiropractics is a definite and distinct treatment," that was scientific, taught in schools nationally, and they should have the "same rights and privileges as those of other schools of medicine." The complainant is Dr. Jorris. He is on the state medical board and an osteopath. His disadvantage is that he is going against his competition. The osteopaths had to struggle to get their license laws and so this seems like a case of "persecution." D.D. Palmer discovered chiropractic. He has a large school in Davenport. There are other schools around the country. A journal called "The Chiropractor" supports the school. Chiropractic is different from osteopathy because it suggests that "every ailment is reached direct through the nervous organization by treating the spinal column." Rather than focus on treating ailments locally, the spinal column is addressed as "the great nerve center." Keeping it right leads to rightness in the rest of the body. Johnson is attractive, has many friends, cares for rich and poor, and believes the "attack upon him" is a case of "professional jealousy." |
| Oct 9, 1905  | Anon            | [162] | Charity and Chiropractics                         | The state vs. Johnson has attracted more attention than most cases in years. The practice has many patients including wealthy and charity cases. Many successes. Hundreds of poor people have been treated for free. Many will attend the trial.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |



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| Oct 11, 1905 | Anon.             | [175] | Chiropractics' Father on Stand | D.D. Palmer, discover of chiropractic arrived from Davenport in the morning to be the star expert witness in the state board's case against G.W. Johnson, of Johnson & Whipple. Another witness brought in for the defense was Hively, an osteopath and chiropractor. The case was brought by the state board, governing physicians, surgeons, and osteopaths against Johnson. Palmer is here to testify that neither of those practices are used in chiropractic practice. Chiropractic is not in the scope of the law. The article refers to Palmer as "a practical osteopath as well as chiropractic" and that he would state the treatments were not the same. Jorris and Bosshard, the District Attorney, prosecuted the case. Jorris made the complaint. W.F. Wolfe was attorney for the defense. The morning was spent securing a jury as several jurors were dismissed for already having an opinion. The first three witnesses were called: Goetting, Johnson, and Higbee. None of them were patients of Johnson. They were patients of Whipple. The sheriff tried to find more witnesses but he could not. The case was dismissed. Bosshard stated, "It is the state's intention, however, to make a test case and the same proceeding will be brought against Mr. Whipple." |
| Oct 11, 1905 | Anon.             | [7]   | Johnson Case is Dismissed      | As cited in Troyanovich and Keating, Jorris and colleagues of the board filed charges against Johnson for practicing medicine without a license. Jorris complained that chiropractic is osteopathy "disguised." Johnson hired attorney, Wolfe, who convinced D.D. Palmer to testify that chiropractic and osteopathy were different. Judge Brindley presided, a jury was called, district attorney Bosshard brought witnesses who were treated at Johnson and Whipple's firm, but he then realized they were all Whipple's patients and so the case was dismissed and Whipple was arrested.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Oct 12, 1905 | Anon.             | [7]   | Whipple on Trial Today         | Troyanovich and Keating report that this article states; Bosshard called osteopath Franklin Fiske who testified that Whipple performed osteopathy. Wolfe told the judge that Whipple was innocent because he did not prescribe medicine and then called D.D. Palmer who stated that, "the osteopaths believe that the blood heats the body while the chiropractics believe it is the nerves."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Oct 12, 1905 | Anon.             | [152] | 93 Gallstones Were Removed     | Three witnesses testified in the case against Whipple of Johnson & Whipple. The state's witnesses became witnesses for the defense. Whipple was charged with "practicing medicine, surgery and osteopathy without a license." He was arrested after Johnson was acquitted on October 11. Mrs. Higbee testified that Whipple worked on her spinal column with his hands to remove the pressure causing her ailment. On cross examination by the defense she said that 93 gallstones were removed and she is well. Miss Goetting testified that her breathing trouble and inability to walk up steps were improved after treatments. Mr. Nelson had fainting spells and nervousness and was cured after two treatments. Witnesses who were subpoenaed to testify included osteopaths, physicians and chiropractors. Dr. Fiske, who graduated last year at the American School of Osteopathy was the state's first expert witness. He used medical terms, demonstrated with a human spine, and lectured as if the court was a medical classroom. The defense's witnesses will say chiropractics and osteopathy are different.                                                                                                                                                             |
| Oct 13, 1905 | Anon.             | [7]   | Files Notice of an Appeal      | Troyanovich and Keating report that this article states the jury found Whipple guilty for practicing medicine without a license. Whipple filed an appeal, which went to the circuit court. He posted a bond of \$100.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Oct 13, 1905 | Anon.             | [153] | Test for Chiropractors         | The first case against "the school of doctors known as chiropractics" was brought against W. Johnson. The case was dismissed because the witnesses were treated by his partner, Whipple. A warrant was served on Whipple. The theory of "chiropractics" is that "all disease comes from displacement of the spinal column." The complaining witness for the state medical board is Jorris, an "osteopathist." He complained that chiropractics is a part of osteopathy.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Oct 13, 1905 | Anon.             | [151] | Whipple Appeals Decision.      | The jury in the state's case against E.J. Whipple, of Johnson & Whipple, was found guilty of practicing osteopathy without a license. The jury "believed" that "chiropractics is a form of osteopathy." The defense had two witnesses that knew both sciences and argued they were different. Whipple will appeal to the circuit court. Judge Brindley instructed Whipple to pay a fine plus costs totaling \$100, which was not paid due to the appeal. A bond was filed. Johnson & Whipple will continue to practice.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Oct 26, 1905 | Johnson & Whipple | [163] | We Are Now Permanently Located | Johnson & Whipple moved their offices to 313 Main Street over Fay Lewis & Bros. Co. They list the reason is to accommodate the growing practice and list themselves as "chiropractors."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |



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| Oct 1905    | Anon.             | [156] | Prove "Chiropractic" an Imitation in Wisconsin Court | An editorial in the Osteopathic Physician, suggested that "fakers" who do not want to go to osteopathic college and/or get a license practice as "chiropractic doctors," from Davenport. They accused D.D. Palmer of practicing "lesion osteopathy," and praise A.U. Jorris for prosecuting chiropractors. The editorial suggests Whipple and Johnson were infringing on copyright, which led to conviction. Whipple was charged with practicing osteopathy without a license. Jorris, a member of the state medical board brought the complaint. As the expert witness, Fiske testified that chiropractic is an infringement of osteopathy. He defined osteopathic theory and treatment. After a 2-hour cross examination, Fiske concluded that Whipple was practicing osteopathy. The district attorney said that treatment of disease "by adjustment of the spinal column is Osteopathy" and requires a license. Whipple claimed he had no license and his treatments were not osteopathic. D.D. Palmer was an expert witness and testified that chiropractic is not osteopathy. The jury convicted Whipple after five minutes deliberation. This was considered a test case. The article challenged all osteopaths to bring cases against chiropractors in every state that has an osteopathic licensing law. Jorris is quoted in regard to his view on chiropractors as less educated spinal lesion osteopaths or frauds. He felt that chiropractors had adopted osteopathic theory and should not be allowed to compete with osteopaths. He also noted that his account of the trial was sent to the journal and that Fiske should get credit for his expertise on lesions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Oct 1905    | Hively            | [126] | Difference                                           | A discussion of the difference between osteopathy and chiropractic from a graduate of the A.T. Still School of Osteopathy and the Palmer School of Chiropractic for a short time. The use of hands in adjusting is different. Etiology is different. Chiropractors adjust for many diseases and osteopaths do not. They are not related. The Palmer School program is 9 months. He is planning to complete the full course. Notes the extensive osteological collection.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Oct 1905    | D.D. Palmer       | [36]  | Chiropractic Versus Osteopathy                       | The author was called to testify on October 11, 1905, in La Crosse, Wis., on behalf of G.W. Johnson, "chiro" arrested for practicing osteopathy without a license. He was accompanied by J.L. Hively, D.O., a graduate from the Kirksville school, who was referred to chiropractic by E.E. Schwartz, D.O. His wife was successfully treated by Schwartz for puerperal fever after failed attempts by 3 osteopaths and one M.D. Upon arrival at the offices of "Johnson and Whipple, Chiropractics," which is what their sign read, D.D. Palmer observed that one patient was being treated with a battery for his arm. Palmer and Hively were disgusted as this was not a chiropractic practice. Hively offered to pay expenses to go back to Davenport. D.D. Palmer corrected their word usage, not "Chiropractics" but "Chiropractors." He also instructed them that chiropractic was "pure and simple." They promised to stop using the battery and fix the sign. A jury was secured. The defense attorney's breath smelled of whiskey. According to the article, the prosecution referred to osteopathy as an art, to which Palmer objected, it is a science. Three witnesses were called who were patients of Whipple. The court dismissed the case against Johnson and arrested Whipple for practicing osteopathy without a license. A new jury was called. The first witness, Mrs. Higby states that she passed 93 gall stones after the third treatment, which consisted of pressing on the whole spine and the middle of the back and kneading the bowels with a flat hand and alcohol. Mrs. Given testified that after one treatment, which consisted of rubbing her spine with knuckles and her side with a flat hand, she was able to walk up stairs and felt fine. Mr. Nelson testified that he took two adjustments for his fainting spells, which started five years ago with an operation on his bone. The adjustments included kneading the bowels with alcohol and adjustment of the spine. His nervousness, fainting, and appetite improved. At noon, Hively observed Johnson perform an adjustment and concluded the technique was not what is taught at the Palmer School. Fiske, D.O. was called to the stand and stated he had read the chiropractic literature. He had been in practice one year and described causes of rheumatism as strangulation of the blood, malnutrition of the spinal cord, starvation of the nerves by impingement, and "Chiropractic luxations." At 1:30, D.D. adjusted Mr. Nelson for stuttering, which stopped after the adjustment. He was not surprised that the jury found Whipple guilty as the general public cannot distinguish between healing methods. |
| Nov 1, 1905 | Johnson & Whipple | [164] | School of Chiropractic                               | This advertisement touts many cures, suggests readers study the testimonials of patients, and notes that more chiropractors are needed so attend one of the schools. "Every graduate finds a mint of money awaiting him." Johnson & Whipple are located at 313 Main Street.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Nov 4, 1905 | Anon.             | [145] | Harvey Medical College Condemned                     | Jorris was one of the deciding votes on the board that Harvey Medical College in Chicago was "not reputable." Graduates were refused licenses in Wisconsin. Jorris was one of the signers of the writ of mandamus, which caused Judge Williams of Milwaukee to go through the case, several months ago. The main rationale why they felt the school was not up to Wisconsin standards was because it only had night classes. Students "went to classes and lectures after working hard all day."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |



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| Dec 5, 1905  | Jorris            | [174] | Osteopathy and Your Back                         | This advertisement is written like an article in two columns. Osteopathy is defined as a system and a science using drugless therapeutics utilizing adjustments that are painless and "bloodless." The purpose is to "restore to the normal all anatomical derangements whether of the bony, muscular, ligamentous or other tissues." Disease is described as resulting from obstruction to nerve impulses leading to nutritional disturbances. The obstructions are due to deviations of bones, muscles, or soft tissues. Health is equated to "perfect adjustment." Disease is the result of "mal-adjustment." He also states that "the power of the body to recover from disease is innate." Remove obstructions to "vital fluids" or "the cause of irritated or paralyzed nerves," and get to the source of healing. The nerves come from the spine and control the organs. The spinal vertebra could interfere with nerves due to spinal injury caused by colds and subsequent muscle contractions. Osteopaths look mainly to the spine and secondarily to diet and hygiene. It differs from every system because it is corrective. An "abnormality or lesion in the back" could be without external symptom but still affect the stomach so the treatment is on the back. Patients are invited to try osteopathy if they fail to get well elsewhere. Dr. A.U. Jorris is located in room 501-3 in the McMillan Building. Consultations are free. |
| Dec 20, 1905 | Anon.             | [149] | Jorris Reappointed                               | Governor La Follette reappointed Jorris to the state board of medical examiners.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Dec 22, 1905 | Johnson & Whipple | [165] | Our Christmas Gift                               | In this advertisement, the first 25 applicants receive a reduced price for chiropractic from "those famous Chiropractors whose marvelous cures are the talk of the northwest."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Dec 30, 1905 | Anon.             | [146] | Special Meeting of State Medical Board           | The Wisconsin State Medical board informed Dr. A.U. Jorris, today that two meetings will be held one for reorganization and the other for examinations and other work. He also had business in Minneapolis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Jan 18, 1906 | Johnson & Whipple | [147] | We Propose to Show You                           | This advertisement claims the authors are achieving daily success with the science of chiropractic. They include a testimonial of a patient who passed 93 gall stones after the third adjustment. Their diagnosis was liver trouble and gall stones. The authors further claim that they can restore health to those in despair, sickness, and that chiropractic scorns medicine and surgery. They are looking for patients with rheumatism, kidney trouble, catarrh, and other ailments. Free to the poor. Address is 313 Main Street, La Crosse, Wis., over Fay Lewis Bros. & Co.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Jan 19, 1906 | Jorris            | [171] | Osteopathy is a system of drugless healing       | This advertisement for Dr. Jorris refers to osteopathy as a drugless system of healing, which requires knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and "appropriate manipulation." The aim is to "adjust structure" so that "nature can restore normal conditions to the body." His office is at room 503 in the McMillan Building.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Jan 19, 1906 | Anon.             | [166] | Chiropractics are Doing Great Work               | Johnson and Whipple's upcoming trial for practicing osteopathy without a license is not interfering with their thriving practice. They care for the poor. There is no similarity between chiropractic and osteopathy. They take care of difficult cases that did not respond to other doctors. They get calls from other places and so they travel to care for patients. "La Crosse people have come to regard chiropractic as a settled science."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Jan 20, 1906 | Johnson & Whipple | [167] | Chiropractic: Rescuing Suffering Humanity        | This advertisement is a testimonial from Mrs. Theo. Mader, written July 31, 1905. She is feeling better "in every way" after nine years of ringing, buzzing in head and "terrible pressure at the base of brain." Johnson & Whipple, "Chiropractors," located at 313 Main Street. Free to the poor. "We are servants of all who suffer."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Jan 24, 1906 | Johnson & Whipple | [168] | Chiropractic is a Science Osteopathy is a "Fake" | In this advertisement the authors include a testimonial of Orrin Nelson submitted under oath as evidence at the trial. Whipple gave two adjustments to his back and neck, kneaded his stomach and bowels for nervousness. On cross examination Nelson says he was 18 years old, suffered from two fainting spells per day with a history of hip surgery, five years prior, which was related to a fall and a diseased hip bone. He was nervous ever since. His health improved after two treatments which lasted five to ten minutes each. The authors claim that osteopaths do massage and chiropractors conduct a diagnosis and then adjust misplaced vertebra in a moment. They claim that 94% of ailments are caused by impinged nerves at the spinal column and that 83% of the residents of La Crosse have vertebral luxations. This can affect stomach, liver, and heart. Chiropractic is based on adjusting the vertebra. They also criticize Jorris for causing Johnson and Whipple's arrest for practicing osteopathy and claim his complaint was due to resentment of patients distinguishing between them. Cost for the rest of the month of treatment, for a guaranteed cure, is \$3.00.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |



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| Jan 30, 1906 | Johnson & Whipple | [127] | Why be Sick? When Chiropractic Will Cure You    | In this half-page advertisement, the authors suggest chiropractic is based on two principles; that vertebral luxation caused pinched nerves, which cause disease. They list various conditions such as arthritic conditions of the spinal cord, spinal nerves, spinal column, prolonged diseases, and an alphabetized list of diseases from Apoplexy and Asthma to Piles and Sciatica. The chiropractor uses hands, usually over more than one visit, to adjust the spine and remove the pressure causing 95% of all diseases. People must believe when they see the cures. The bottom section of the ad includes comments on the human as a machine and cancer. These are plagiarized quotes from D.D. Palmer's 1897 writings on chiropractic. <sup>104</sup> They make other claims about rheumatism and microbes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Jan 1906     | Morikubo          | [262] | Letter to DD Palmer                             | The January 1906 issue of <i>The Chiropractor</i> printed Morikubo's letter to D.D. Palmer (undated). The letter states he received the school announcement and met with one of D.D. Palmer's chiropractors. Both interested him. He studied at the Tokio Academy of Philosophy, had thought about "medical sciences," and about attempts to heal diseases with drugs. He concluded the practice was based on superstition and was unscientific. He also notes that he "read osteopathy" and was not satisfied. Planning to become a Palmer student.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Feb 1906     | Willard           | [155] | Chiropractors are Faking Osteopathy Shamelessly | This three-page article was inspired by the Whipple case. He notes that Whipple was convicted in the lower court for practicing osteopathy without a license and has appealed to the district court. He feels the case is a precedent and will impact the profession of osteopathy. He suggests that several leading osteopaths should act as witnesses. Jorris is at the forefront of the attack. He deserves credit and support. The article cites a letter explaining the differences between osteopathy and chiropractic written by Hively, an osteopath/chiropractor who was a witness in the Whipple case. The article begins with a discussion of theft, the rise of A.T. Still and his osteopathic school, and then ten years later how D.D. Palmer appropriated it for cash by offering to teach it in a few months. He refers to "chiropractics" as pirates, dupes, and conspirators of D.D. Palmer's band. He suggests chiropractic claimed to discover what was already osteopathy, including "subluxation," and spread falsehoods that osteopathy only manipulates to affect blood and not nerve pressure for disease. He cites D.D. Palmer's critique of an article by McConnell in the <i>Journal of Osteopathy</i> . <sup>[106, 144]</sup> He claims that D.D. Palmer intentionally misquoted McConnell, overemphasized the use of massage in osteopathy, and neglected a comment about removing obstructions to nerve impulses. The author also suggests D.D. Palmer plagiarized an article from <i>Osteopathic Health</i> and also from Still's autobiography as well as Still's articles on "man is a machine," and "the watch out of order." Finally, he notes that chiropractors are intentionally misrepresenting osteopathy to win the public's favor and make money. |
| Feb 23, 1906 | Anon.             | [157] | Osteopaths Banquet at Milwaukee                 | Thirty members of the Wisconsin Association of Osteopaths met at the Hotel Pfister on February 22. Fiske explained a case of double glaucoma that was cured. Fiske appeared in the Johnson and Whipple trial at La Crosse. Also, at the convention, clinics were performed, reports were read by officers, discussion of low income patients were addressed, and elections took place. A banquet was held for fifty guests at the Milwaukee Athletic club where Jorris presided. Toasts were made.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Feb 26, 1906 | Johnson & Whipple | [169] | Murdered for Only \$3                           | This advertisement reports that a man died in La Crosse, Wis., recently, after suffering for a long time trying all other schools of treatment. It is suggested that this was tantamount to murder. If he had paid \$3 for one week of chiropractic treatments he would have lived. Consultations and examinations are free. Patients might be cured "of the sickness of a lifetime in a moment." Johnson & Whipple are at 313 Main Street.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Mar 1906     | Fiske             | [158] | Meeting in Wisconsin                            | The secretary of the Wisconsin State Osteopathic Association describes events at the convention on February 22-23. A resolution was passed commending Jorris' fight against chiropractors.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Mar 1906     | Morikubo          | [129] | Clinical Reports. Vertebral Adjustment          | Morikubo sustained a cervical injury practicing martial arts (jiu jitsu or Kuatsu), which led to neuralgic pains on the left side of his face, left eye trouble, and noise in his head. Three different osteopaths managed his case, two were graduates of the American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville and one from the Osteopath School in Iowa. He was treated for three months with no benefit. His symptoms resolved after D.D. Palmer's adjustment of the atlas, which was "unlike any movement I had received from the Osteopaths."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Mar 6, 1906  | Anon.             | [249] | Comes from Far Japan to Study                   | Morikubo enrolled in the Palmer School, has a Ph.D., came from Japan and plans to return there. He is a graduate of Tokio University, and master of the English language. His physical attributes include small in stature, wiry, and strong. No students have hazed him, perhaps due to Japan's jiu jitsu practices. Morikubo has been corresponding with PSC for months. The article claims he came directly from Japan to Davenport.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Mar 6, 1906  | Anon.             | [250] | Fame is Extending                               | Morikubo is a professor at a Japanese university and holds a Ph.D. He came from Japan to study at PSC after researching the school and its graduates. He arrived in Davenport on March 6 in the morning. He is famous for being a scholar. Plans to return to Japan.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |



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| Mar 6, 1906  | Palmer, DD | [267] | Inscription to Shegetaro Morikubo | A signed copy, probably of the first volume of <i>The Chiropractor</i> , was inscribed, "Presented to Shegetaro Morikubo, Tokio, Japan. By D.D. Palmer, Davenport, Iowa. On March 6, 1906. Sixty-one years old today."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Mar 26, 1906 | Anon.      | [52]  | Securing a Jury in Palmer Case    | D.D. Palmer was indicted in district court for practicing medicine without a certificate from the state. A jury is being secured in the afternoon. Having a certificate to practice medicine is required by law. Witnesses will be called. Evidence will be taken on March 27.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Mar 27, 1906 | Anon.      | [270] | Palmer Trial is a Short One       | The trial of D.D. Palmer started at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, March 26. A jury was selected, the state attorney, C.H. Murphy, called four witnesses; Charles Like, County Recorder who testified that Palmer never got a certificate to practice medicine, Backus and Skelley, the printers who printed Palmer's materials, and Miss Avis Fraser, the Palmer's personal secretary and stenographer. Objections to Fraser's testimony were overruled. The state rested its case by evening. The state argued that Palmer professed to cure in <i>The Chiropractor</i> , which violated the law. The next day, the defense attorney, Walter Peterson, motioned for the jury to return a verdict but it was overruled. The defense rested without calling any witnesses. Final arguments were made by state attorney A.W. Hamann and defense attorney W.A. Foster. The case went to jury at noon. The jury gave a verdict of guilty. The fine was \$300 to \$500 or jail time. This was the first case for practicing medicine without a license in the county court. |
| Mar 29, 1906 | Anon.      | [54]  | Physician Goes to Jail            | D.D. Palmer, founder of chiropractic and the Palmer school, was sentenced to 105 days in jail for practicing medicine without a license. He gave a lengthy speech to the court "charging the prosecution to the medical profession." D.D. Palmer chose jail over paying a \$350.00 fine even though he is "quite wealthy."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Mar 29, 1906 | Anon.      | [55]  | Dr. Palmer is Sent to Jail        | Identical content to "Physician Goes to Jail." <sup>54</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Mar 30, 1906 | Morikubo   | [48]  | Are American People Free?         | Morikubo compares American democracy to an absolute monarchy and a tyranny that is unjust. He quotes from some source that D.D. Palmer was "convicted for publicly professing to cure and to heal without a license." Morikubo was at the trial and was surprised that D.D. Palmer was not permitted to address the jury directly as they do in Japan. Morikubo directly attacks the medical board and referred to Americans as "victims of this monstrous law." He argued that performing altruistic good works to relieve suffering should need no license. American people should repeal the law. He also critiqued the way the word "medicine" is used in the law and by the prosecution.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Apr 2, 1906  | Anon.      | [56]  | Dr. D.D. Palmer Goes to Jail      | D.D. Palmer was found guilty for practicing medicine without a license. A clause of the law was interpreted in this case to mean publicly professing to heal and cure. He was sentenced to 105 days in jail for practicing medicine without a license. A large crowd attended the sentencing because of a rumor that D.D. Palmer was planning to choose jail as "a martyr." Prior to sentencing, Judge Barker invited D.D. Palmer to speak. Palmer gave a speech about chiropractic's origins. The judge called him to order three times before a demand from the court for silence from Palmer. Palmer requested leniency so that the city did not bear the costs of incarceration. Barker concluded the law was wise as a protection to the public. Palmer interrupted declaring that the law was crafted to help medical doctors. The judge rebuked Palmer for the outburst and ordered silence. D.D. Palmer was committed to county jail at 10 a.m.                                                                                                     |
| Apr 2, 1906  | Anon.      | [50]  | Dr. D.D. Palmer Talks in Jail     | D.D. Palmer was interviewed in jail on Sunday, April 1. He would rather serve the entire sentence of 105 days even though he was being treated like a regular prisoner and had not left the 9 by 11 foot cell. Palmer reports he was there for principle (chiropractic) and reconciled to his fate. Chiropractic is distinct from medicine, obstetrics, or surgery. He discovered and developed it. It is not taught at any medical schools. He is opposed to medicine. He scrubbed the cell clean and cleans it every morning for an hour. His only complaint is that he cannot see patients while in prison. Spends his time reading, writing, and studying chiropractic. He was content that his wife and son are standing by him. Friends have visited.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Apr 4, 1906  | Schoffman  | [73]  | Letter to B.J. Palmer             | Chiropractor from Platteville, Wis., states that he joined Langworthy's American Chiropractic Association for its protection but he considered it a "graft association." He attended the Whipple trial and reports that D.D. Palmer and Hively made "asses" out of themselves during their testimony. They should have demonstrated a chiropractic adjustment for the jury. He also praised D.D. Palmer for choosing jail over a fine.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Apr 5, 1906  | Anon.      | [51]  | Doctor Sent to Jail               | From the Davenport, Iowa dispatch: Identical content to "Physician Goes to Jail." <sup>54</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Apr 9, 1906  | Weed       | [59]  | Minister Writes to Dr. Palmer     | Rev. Samuel Weed responds to a letter from D.D. Palmer written from jail. He expresses surprise that the city of Davenport, which Palmer's School and practice brought much business was not more supportive. He compares D.D. Palmer's plight to historical protestors from Peter and Paul to Galileo and Martin Luther. He cites Morikubo's article <sup>48</sup> as "masterful" and notes that Morikubo was at the trial, that the article made him ashamed, and that all Iowans should get rid of the law.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |



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| Apr 1906       | Anon        | [57] | Chiropractic Fined \$350. Dr. D.D. Palmer Found Guilty of Practicing Without a License | Dr. D.D. Palmer was found guilty for practicing medicine without a license in district court in Davenport, Iowa. He was fined \$350 and chose to go to jail instead. Palmer is primarily an advertiser. He is going to jail to "pose as a martyr." Palmer is quoted as saying, "Persecution or prosecution creates sympathy." The <i>Journal of Osteopathy</i> has never taken a position about chiropractic, which is faking osteopathy. Palmer and the chiropractors have grown so the journal will take a stand because silence on the matter could be misunderstood. "The majority of the osteopaths had never heard of chiropractic until a Wisconsin court decided that it was nothing more or less than the practice of osteopathy." Chiropractors rarely publish pamphlets without attacking osteopathy because they know they are imitating osteopathy. The editor of <i>The Chiropractor</i> (D.D. Palmer) has been calling others liars and "has been courting lawsuits for some time." They quote <i>The Chiropractor</i> from January and February 1906 where they suggest D.D. Palmer laid claim to theories and terms that were originally osteopathic and accused him of taking ideas from an article by Matthew in the February 1906 issue of the <i>Journal of Osteopathy</i> . |
| Apr/May 1906   | D.D. Palmer | [72] | Response to Schoffman                                                                  | D.D. Palmer replied to Schoffman's letter. <sup>13</sup> Palmer agreed that he and Hively made asses out themselves at the Whipple trial. He also notes that they were "cut out" as experts because they were not state residents. He also states that the prosecution's expert witness could have done any type of adjustment and called it chiropractic and said it was taught at the Osteopathic School in Kirksville. He also notes that Hively wanted to go home after 15 minutes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Apr 17, 1906   | Wilder      | [53] | Commends Work of Dr. Palmer                                                            | Alexander Wilder, M.D., author of <i>The History of Medicine</i> , published an open letter to D.D. Palmer. In the letter, he decried the Iowa law as unjust. He congratulates Palmer on his stand, even though he knows nothing about chiropractic. The principle was at issue that a practitioner of a healing art should not be jailed for performing good works. Wilder compared the situation to the amendment in the US constitution that "congress shall make no law establishing a state religion." He suggests that if Thomas Jefferson could have foreseen that "a medical profession would succeed to the place of the clergy," he would have made a similar amendment because the doctors have become the priests and Americans are "virtually uncitizenised and made serfs to a profession."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| April 24, 1906 | Anon.       | [58] | Chiropractic Offer to M.D.'s                                                           | Announcement from D.D. Palmer, discoverer and developer of the science of chiropractic, to teach M.D.s the cause and cure of tumors, cancers, hernia, lung fever, typhoid fever, child bed fever, diphtheria, croup, smallpox, and pleurisy. Most cures in one adjustment. M.D.s are requested to have their own patients that may be adjusted in the M.D.'s office or patient residence. PSC students are invited to observe.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| May 23, 1906   | Anon.       | [74] | Forfeits His Bail Bond                                                                 | Whipple was charged with practicing osteopathy without a license. He forfeited. The district attorney called a trial and the jury convicted. Whipple left Wisconsin.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| May 18, 1906   | Anon.       | [75] | In Justice Court                                                                       | State of Wisconsin, La Crosse County, City of La Crosse, remands Johnson and Whipple to appear to C.W. Hunt, justice of the peace on June 8, at 9 a.m. for to pay \$100 owed to lawyers Miller and Wolfe. Their property was to be seized in the case of failure to appear.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| May 31, 1906   | Anon.       | [60] | Fails to Appear and Is Found Guilty                                                    | Whipple failed to appear for his trial in La Crosse for practicing osteopathy without a license. His bail bond was forfeited. The district attorney asked the court to continue with the proceedings. The jury found Whipple guilty.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Jun 5, 1906    | Anon        | [76] | Whipple Fined; Other Decisions                                                         | Judge Brindley fined Whipple \$75 or 40 days in jail. Whipple and Johnson were in Winona and so the sentence was unenforceable.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Jun 11, 1906   | Anon.       | [61] | Chiropractors Go Free                                                                  | Johnson and Whipple left La Crosse prior to the trial for practicing medicine without a license. They were arrested in Winona and brought back to La Crosse on June 9. On June 10, it was announced that Johnson would plead guilty and both men would go to prison. On June 11, their lawyers announced a cash settlement was reached to pay their fines. The offense was a technicality. The complaint was from A.U. Jorris, an osteopath who claims chiropractic is osteopathy. Whipple and Johnson cite lack of funds for not winning the case.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Jun 12, 1906   | Anon        | [62] | Will Simply Set up Elsewhere                                                           | Johnson and Whipple remain in jail. Their release was delayed. They were visited by friends. They did not want to discuss the case. Wanted to leave their troubles behind and relocate.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Jun 14, 1906   | Anon.       | [63] | Charged with Violating Laws                                                            | On June 13, Whipple and Johnson were charged with practicing medicine and osteopathy without a license. They have been returned to La Crosse, from Wabacha, Minn., by Sheriff G. Hauswedell. They were brought to the county jail, tried and convicted in county court. Whipple was found guilty on May 18. The fine was \$75 or 90 days in jail.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| June 19, 1906  | Anon.       | [64] | Suit for Trunks of Chiropractors                                                       | While Johnson and Whipple were serving time in jail, Johnson sued constable Louis Omergerberg for failing to return trunks filled with Johnson and Whipple's clothing, which were confiscated in a judgment for Miller and Wolf. Johnson alleged that he had paid the first fine and was entitled to his trunks. Miller and Wolf were attorneys for the defendant.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |



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| June 1906     | Anon.                                     | [65]  | Chiropractor Flees                    | Whipple was tried in La Crosse. This was the first trial for "faking Osteopathy without a license." His bond was forfeited. His lawyer counseled flight to avoid jail. Judge Fruit found him guilty and fined \$75 plus costs or 40 days in county jail. The District Attorney vowed to enforce the ruling if Whipple returns. According to news reports, Whipple fled La Crosse to La Crescent by foot and then to Dakota by team, and then to Winona, Minn.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| June 1906     | Anon.                                     | [66]  | One Benefit of a Good Law             | Chasing Whipple out of La Crosse for "faking Osteopathy is one of the object lessons the profession has yet had of the advantages of having a strong Osteopathic statute." Jorris, the osteopathic member of the state board deserves "great praise for his intelligence and industry displayed in handling his case."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| July 1906     | Anon.                                     | [67]  | Chiropractors Serve Sentence          | Whipple and Johnson "the convicted chiropralmpractitioners at La Crosse, Wis.," spent 40 days in the county jail on July 19 because they violated the law. The Wisconsin law requires practitioners to be examined and licensed. They were "fugitives" who left town when their case was coming up for trial in the circuit court. They were arrested in Wabasha and brought back for trial. They were convicted and fined and planned to move to Minnesota.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| July 14, 1906 | Anon.                                     | [68]  | The Firm of Whipple & Johnson         | Whipple issued a statement that the firm of Whipple & Johnson has dissolved.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Aug 4, 1906   | Anon                                      | [69]  | Chiropractor to Return to City        | Whipple plans to leave Mankato and move back to La Crosse on August 6. He will stay until a final ruling is made on his case. He will be at the Hotel Doering and is prepared to see callers and give "massage, magnetic and electric treatments." Johnson was planning to locate elsewhere.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Aug 20, 1906  | Anon                                      | [70]  | Lawyers to Debate it                  | Whipple to travel to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for the convention of the American Chiropractic Association, held from August 22-24. The convention will hold a mock trial and "arrest" Whipple upon his arrival. The news about the event reported that "Dr. Robb" will be "tried" for practicing osteopathy without a license. This was done so that Whipple would still attend the event without knowing.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Aug 25, 1906  | Anon.                                     | [71]  | Chiropractors Meet in Iowa            | Reported from the Cedar Rapids Gazette, Whipple and Johnson, who were from Cedar Rapids, attended the American Chiropractic Association convention held at the American School and Health Home of Chiropractic. The meeting of "chiropractics" from all over the country will last three days with discussions, demonstrations. The morning session includes an address from S.M. Langworthy, president and then talks by other chiropractors including a clinic and talk by O.G. Smith. The evening included a mock trial for the state of Iowa, whereby Dr. J.W. Robb will be charged with practicing medicine without a license.                                 |
| Aug 28, 1906  | Anon.                                     | [109] | A Chiropractic Lecture Course         | The first lecture of B.J. Palmer's new series of 12 lectures was announced. The topic was "rheumatism." The lectures were scheduled for each Wednesday, open to the public with tickets and held at the PSC. Visitors would get a tour of the osteological studio, the largest in the world. The lecture series was requested by the students so that the public might learn more about chiropractic.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Aug 30, 1906  | Anon.                                     | [110] | Opening Lectures of Fall Series       | On 29 August 1906, the lecture on "Rheumatism" was presented by B.J. Palmer to a full crowd in the lecture hall at the PSC. This was the first lecture of the fall series. Next Wednesday's topic is "Insanity." The public is invited.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Sep/Oct 1906  | Palmer, B.J. (ed)                         | [78]  | Exchanges: July, 1906                 | The article quotes the short article, "Chiropractors Serve Sentence," and then offers comments such as: men should face consequences for wrong actions, the "rascals" stole osteopathy and pretended it was chiropractic, cites an article in <i>The Chiropractor</i> from the previous year on the topic, says they were properly convicted for practicing osteopathy, the PSC does not want to be associated with Johnson and Whipple, they do not know chiropractic, and rebukes the <i>Osteopathic Physician</i> for linking the name chiropractic to them. Forty days in jail is not enough for the damage they have done to both chiropractic and osteopathy. |
| Oct 3, 1906   | Jorris                                    | [170] | Adjustment the Key-Note               | In this advertisement, Jorris describes how osteopathy cures every disease by adjusting the spine with the hands. He also states that it is not done with rubbing or massage "as some would have you believe." It is a new science of healing. In Wisconsin, every osteopath must be licensed to insure against the incompetent. Jorris' address is listed as 501-2-3 McMillan Building.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Oct 29, 1906  | U.S. Library of Congress Copyright Office | [119] | Palmer, D [aniel] D [avid] 1842-      | <i>The Science of Chiropractic: Its Principles and Adjustments</i> by D.D. Palmer and B.J. Palmer was copyrighted on 29 October 1906 by B.J. Palmer. The book was 413 pages.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| October 1906  | Palmer, D.D. & Palmer, B.J.               | [81]  | The Science of Chiropractic           | <i>Vol. 1</i> of the Palmer Green Book series was published. It included all of D.D. Palmer's articles from <i>The Chiropractor</i> from 1904-1906, some of his other writings, as well as writings by B.J. Palmer and other authors. The book includes an overview of the philosophy, science, and practice of chiropractic. It also includes some of B.J. Palmer thoughts on reflex systems as well as D.D. Palmer's first writings on Innate Intelligence.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| October 1906  | Smith, Langworthy, & Paxson               | [187] | A Textbook on Modernized Chiropractic | Langworthy published Smith's textbook <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> . Langworthy was listed as second author. Years later Smith wrote that Langworthy was the publisher and Paxson the editor. <sup>188</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |



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| Oct 31, 1906 | Anon.             | [112] | Jap Will Lecture                          | B.J. Palmer's lecture on "Paralysis" was postponed for one week. Morikubo will lecture on "Chiropractic, Its Philosophical Completeness," in his place. Morikubo is a PSC student, "a professor of many subjects, having at one time been a doctor of Philosophy at Tokio university." Last week's lecture filled the hall to capacity. B.J. Palmer delivered a talk on "Tumors."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Nov 1, 1906  | Anon.             | [114] | Jap Student Talks on Chiropractic         | Morikubo's talk delivered at the PSC. A story about the talk including Morikubo quotes was published in <i>The Daily Times</i> . The hall was crowded. The main points were as follows: It was a "dissertation on the philosophical aspect of chiropractic." He described the harmony and wholeness of the universe as a rational system. He defined the difference between science and philosophy. He is quoted as saying, "But one morning the world awakens from its slumber and lo! It beholds chiropractic standing in its majestic composure, boldly proclaiming that it has snatched the key that has opened the door of the secret chamber of life, which no other mortal man has ever dared to enter." He spoke of the relation between mind and body. He described the development of man's idea of "Nature." He is quoted as saying, "Chiropractic has shown that the 'Innate' by its knowledge of physical and spiritual laws and by its innate energy and power directs every function of the body by intelligent and voluntary selective action, by means of the nervous center, which sends out impulses along the nerves into every individual cell in the living body. The gulf, as it were, which had been thought existed between mind and body, has been annihilated." He also said, "Chiropractic has solved one of the most profound philosophical problems of all ages. It has for the first time, in the intellectual history, synthesized fragments or parts of knowledge with regard to the operations of mind and the functions of the body into one complete harmonious whole. Chiropractic is science, but it is also eminently philosophical. In the future it will draw the world's wide attention not only from scientific but also from those who contemplate on philosophical problems." |
| Nov 15, 1906 | Morikubo          | [268] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                     | Morikubo writes from Cheyenne, Wy., to express that the West and the "Rocky Towns" need more chiropractors. He was preaching chiropractic everywhere since leaving Davenport. People are listening and ready for chiropractic. Success awaits. According to B.J. Palmer's intro to the letter, Morikubo was off "prospecting what the West had to offer."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Nov 17, 1906 | Norton            | [177] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                     | A clipping of Jorris' latest writings was enclosed, and it was "stronger than the one before." Norton goads B.J. to keep socking it to Jorris in <i>The Chiropractor</i> , even to marking up a copy of Jorris' comments and send them directly to Jorris.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Nov 21, 1906 | Murchison         | [136] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                     | In a letter from Rawlins, Wyoming, it is noted that Morikubo was there on 19 November 1906, examining the sick and giving talks. He adjusted one baby and the mother remarked that after the adjustment the child had its first bowel movement. The baby is still doing well.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Nov 1906     | Fiske             | [159] | Dr. Jorris After Deer                     | Sarcastically referring to Johnson and Whipple, Jorris is on a hunting trip. He writes, "If he is as successful there as he has been hunting Chiro's, he will soon get his quota (which is <i>two</i> , the same as with the Chiro's)."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Nov 1906     | Jorris            | [148] | A State Which Welcomes Osteopaths         | Article suggests 100 chiropractors could move to Wisconsin and later double that number. They would have to pass the exam on "the structure and function of the human body in health and disease." The exam guarantees that incompetent practitioners will not be licensed. Prospective osteopaths are encouraged to contact the state association for location recommendations. However, only osteopaths who "believe in the A.T. Still brand" are wanted.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Dec 1906     | Jorris            | [82]  | Dr. Jorris Got His Deer                   | Jorris replies to Fisk and says, "I only secured one deer... probably due to the fact that Fisk was not with me to assist me in my quest."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Dec 4, 1906  | Jorris            | [172] | Misadjustments of the Spine Cause Disease | In this advertisement for Dr. A.U. Jorris in room 501 of the McMillan building, osteopathy is described in terms of "adjusting the vertebra" and other joints because a misadjusted spine and vertebra that are "displaced," cause disease due to nerve pressure. The parts of the body connected to the nerves coming from the spine get disordered. The advertisement has an image of a spine.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Dec/Jan 1907 | Palmer, B.J. (ed) | [83]  | Exchanges                                 | Quotes the November 1906 issue of <i>Osteopathic Physician</i> . <sup>159</sup> Comments that Jorris is a "dear friend to The P.S.C." and states that 2 patients and 4 students have come from La Crosse. *This note is posted just below a notice about Morikubo giving one of the twelve lectures in the P.S.C. series.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Dec/Jan 1907 | Palmer, B.J.      | [178] | Response to Norton                        | In a response to Norton's letter from 17 November 1906, B.J. states that any injustice to chiropractic will be posted in <i>The Chiropractor</i> including the article sent by Norton, called, "Adjustment the Key-Note." B.J. ads to the title, "Of What?" He states that the ideas in the article are from <i>The Chiropractor</i> and <i>The Science of Chiropractic</i> . He writes that "Dr. J." is still an osteopath even though he is using chiropractic ideas.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |



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| Dec 23, 1906 | Anon.        | [84]  | Commencement at the Palmer School. Graduation Exercises | Thousands pass by the Palmer School on Brady street every week. PSC is one of the largest and most notable learning centers in the country. "The fountain head of correct scientific research in relation to the care and preservation of human health by proper adjustment of the human body." D.D. Palmer discovered chiropractic. B.J. Palmer is "developing and building up the great school that will carry the knowledge and practice to the farther ends of the earth." Graduation was on Saturday, December 22. The PSC has taught the science of chiropractic for the last six years even though the medical profession has tried to wipe the chiropractic profession "out of existence," with laws. PSC enrollment has increased, with students from six countries as well as 22 states. D.D. Palmer started teaching chiropractic seven years ago, to up to three students. B.J. Palmer took over the school and it is growing. He works constantly including the development of clinical practice. The school clinic is seeing 55 patients per day. The graduation ceremony was held for seven of the 75 students in the basement lecture room. All seats were taken. Morikubo was one of the graduates and gave a talk on chiropractic.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Dec 23, 1906 | Morikubo     | [85]  | Stray Thoughts on Chiropractic and the P.S.C.           | In an address to the graduating class, Morikubo referenced Alexander the Great, compares B.J. Palmer to Socrates and the school to Plato's Academy. He talked of medical tyranny and intolerance, and draining the swamps of drugs. He referred to medicine and osteopathy in terms of superstitions. He put forth a vision of hospitals without drugs and surgery, where the sick, "whose powers of life are diminished" will be made well. He notes that recently he fully digested the chiropractic philosophy. He described the PSC when he first arrived, with not many students, one cellar room for a lecture hall with poor ventilation, and a few skeletons. The lectures by the Palmers were the most intellectually stimulating of his life. He had previously been instructed in Oriental and Occidental philosophy. The Palmers taught him about Innate's mysteries and the relations between mind and body. He referred to the "doctrine" of chiropractic in terms of theology, metaphysics, science, and the "art of adjusting its physical causes." He understood why the Palmers taught the practice of "pure and unadulterated chiropractic" because the philosophy stands on its own merits, the science includes the knowledge of cause so no adjuncts are needed. The future of chiropractic depends on its purity. He also notes it is a duty, morally to keep to integrity, intellectually, to be clear of purpose and character, and to be a "lover and worshipper of Chiropractic." |
| Dec/Jan 1907 | Palmer, B.J. | [88]  | Chiropractic is not Osteopathy                          | B.J. Palmer critiques the osteopathic literature from January 1906, <i>Journal of Osteopathy</i> with quotes and distinguishes the differences.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Dec/Jan 1907 | Palmer, B.J. | [91]  | \$1000 Reward                                           | B.J. Palmer offers a \$1000 reward for anyone who can prove one of four allegations about chiropractic's origins in osteopathy.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Jan 8, 1907  | Anon.        | [86]  | Reception to Norikubo [sic]                             | The students of the PSC held a reception for Morikubo in honor of his graduation. Later in the week he will leave for La Crosse, Wis., to open an office, practice for a year, and then return to Japan.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Jan 8, 1907  | Anon.        | [111] | Another Course of Fine Lectures                         | B.J. Palmer's first set of lectures in the fall of 1906 were popular and so a new course of twelve lectures on "Physiology" were announced. Lectures are on Wednesday nights and free to the public. All of the talks are from the "chiropractic standpoint." The lectures were requested by students and the public. The topics are: The Embryo, The Nervous System, The Senses, Functions; what they are and how performed. Organs and their functions, Circulatory Systems; Blood and Serous, The Urinary Apparatus, The Sympathetic Nervous System, Reflex Actions, Alimentary Tract, Disease; what it is and how to adjust its cause, A Review; developments made by the P.S.C.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Jan 22, 1907 | Nesseth      | [94]  | Dedication to Morikubo                                  | Nesseth dedicates poem to Morikubo at his reception, "in honor of Dr. Morikubo before he entered the field of conquest at LaCrosse."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Jan 24, 1907 | Morikubo     | [49]  | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                   | He is being accepted in the town and people are talking about his work. He notes that he could not have become a chiropractor if he was a coward. Chiropractors need courage, big hearts, and altruism. He writes, "We must crush tyranny in any form. Should M.D's or D.O's molest us, we shall--no, we will shed every drop of blood if the battle must be won by that method. A coward would lose the victory before the battle begins." B.J. Palmer replied to the letter and compared Morikubo to the Japs fighting the Russians. He writes, "May we all win with such a noble spirit."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Jan 24, 1907 | Jorris       | [173] | Body Osteopathically Regarded                           | This advertisement describes "the standpoint of the most advanced school of healing," in terms of human structure, bones, ligaments, and the spinal foramina, with its protruding nerves from the spinal cord. The spinal structures and ribs are described in relation to compression of nerves and vessels. Other joints of limbs and pelvis may also cause disease from "slight displacements." Muscles are described in terms of their contractibility, their normal "tonicity," and the ways in which increased contraction could put pressure on nerves and vessels. One aspect of osteopathic treatment is to relax muscles, especially of the spine. The nervous system is described in regard to its vulnerability to "external influences," inflammation, and pressure from "dislocated vertebrae, which of course can be relieved by mechanical pressure." The nerve impulses are like electricity as they carry impulses with commands to control the body. When nerves are affected disease ensues. "Osteopathy relieves the pressure upon nerves by skillful adjustment." Osteopathy is for everyone. Jorris is listed at 501-2-3 McMillan Building.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |



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| Jan 28, 1907 | Anon.    | [80]  | Wisconsin is a good state for Osteopaths | <i>Journal of Osteopathy</i> suggests that Wisconsin is the best place to practice except for the "disturbing element is that of the chiropractors who claim osteopathy is only massage."<br>The case was decided last year in appellate court.<br>Notes that Johnson and Whipple were not "graduates of a chiropractic school."<br>The national chiropractic association has been "collecting a defense fund."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Jan 28, 1907 | Anon.    | [43]  | Chiropractor is Coming to City           | Dr. Shegetaro Morikubo, doctor of chiropractics, member of Tokio Academy of Science, and a graduate of the University of California, is opening his practice in the McMillan building around February 1. He is not expecting trouble from the state but is "prepared to make a test case if the osteopaths seek to annoy him."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Jan 29, 1907 | Morikubo | [108] | Chiropractic                             | Morikubo published a four-column editorial on chiropractic science. Without mentioning Jorris, Johnson, or Whipple, he published an article that said chiropractic was suffering "in the hands of a mercenary charlatan," who has misled the public. The main points were: "The Philosophy of Chiropractic" maintains that the body is in harmony and health when "not interrupted." Disorder and disturbance lead to death and disease. Medicine has failed to find the cause of disease since Hippocrates because they have not studied man "as a unity." Man is a "trine" – "physical, mental, and spiritual." He wrote that osteopathy came the closest but they did not understand "the nature of the mind as concerns its relations with the functions of the body." Chiropractic has solved the mind/body problem. The mind controls all organic functions through the medium of the brain and nerves, which "transmit brain energy generated within brain cells to every tissue in the body, carrying with it power, and intelligence which prompts the cells to live on and to function in harmony with every tissue in the body." Innate and Educated comprise the "mental organism." Innate is inborn with a creative power to control functions. Educated mind is acquired after birth and perishes at death, unlike Innate. Educated controls voluntary muscles. Innate refers to the "involuntary" functions. He writes, "It is Chiropractic alone that has shed a light upon the relation between the mind and the body, how health is maintained and how disease is produced and cured." Morikubo explained chiropractic science and philosophy in terms of each tissue cell being connected to the innate brain by a nerve fiber, which is controlled by Innate mind. He critiqued the term "reflex" because it does not convey that "Innate is perfectly conscious of what it is doing." Disease is when the communication between Innate and the organs is interrupted. Disease occurs when nerves are interrupted, which leads to either partial paralysis or abnormal function. Subluxation is when the nerve is impinged by "slight disturbance of the vertebrae," which leads to failure to convey the message and power from Innate brain. He writes, "Chiropractic adjustment, skillfully applied will remove the cause of all disease of the physical origin." Morikubo wrote that chiropractic is three-fold: "philosophical, scientific, and artistic. For its completeness and comprehensiveness, Chiropractic may be called a philosophic science." Member of Tokio Academy of science, graduate of University of California, "Doctor of Chiropractic and that of Philosophy." |
| Jan 29, 1907 | Anon.    | [45]  | Chiropractor is Prepared to Fight        | Morikubo anticipates trouble and is prepared to face the medical board and even take his case to the supreme court if necessary. Morikubo was fully advised of Whipple and Johnson's legal fight from the summer of 1906. Both served time in jail, lost their practice, and left town. Morikubo is prepared to "have the question settled in the courts." Morikubo asserted that chiropractic and osteopathy are distinct sciences. He is opening a business. Morikubo has already retained local attorneys. He is a graduate of the University of California and the Tokio academy of science.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Jan 29, 1907 | Morikubo | [97]  | Letter to B.J. Palmer                    | In a letter to B.J. Morikubo critiques Jorris' article/ad defining Osteopathy with chiropractic theories. <sup>97,173</sup> He writes, "The appearance of that article 'stimulated my Irish blood' (think of a Jap having 'Irish blood'. The article made me realize that I am a genuine cousin to that man who dug a tunnel under the forts at Port Arthur and blew up that fortress which was once thought, by the Russians, 'impregnable.' I despise a man who goes between two things without identifying himself with one or the other. Let us be as wise as the serpent but as peaceful and gentle as the dove-until molested."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Jan 31, 1907 | Anon.    | [44]  | Will Test Medical Law                    | The chiropractic association of Iowa decided to make a test case in La Crosse, Wis., which could go all the way to the Supreme Court. They sent one of their members (Morikubo) here "to practice in defiance of the state board of medical examiners." All chiropractors who have opened offices here before "have been driven out by the state board, of which Dr. A.U. Jorris, an osteopath, is a vigilant local member." Upon arriving in La Crosse, Morikubo, "promptly retained attorneys, set up an office, and advertises that he will practice his profession here in spite of the state board of medical examiners. He will be arrested undoubtedly but promises to give the state board a hard fight." Jorris was named as the osteopath member of the Wisconsin State Board. Morikubo graduated from the University of California and is a member of the Tokio Academy of Science.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |



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| Jan 1907           | Anon.           | [182] | New Member of the Faculty                      | Franklin Fiske, AB, DO, of Portage, Wis., has started teaching in the chemistry and physiology departments at the American School of Osteopathy. He is well-known in the profession and will eventually teach osteopathic mechanics.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Jan 1907           | Anon.           | [80]  | "On legislative affairs"                       | <i>Journal of Osteopathy</i> included a paragraph on "Wisconsin, osteopathically considered." It is the best state for osteopaths because they have physician's rights. However, the chiropractors create a "disturbing element." The chiropractors claim osteopathy is only massage and they have the "only method of spinal adjustment." The issue was decided in appellate court last year. The defendants were not regular chiropractors, graduates of a chiropractic school, or well-educated. The national association of chiropractors is raising a defense fund to prove that chiropractic and osteopathy are different. They note that part of their position is for chiropractors to not have to take exams and to be able to practice wherever they wish without legal troubles. They also note that they "have apparently selected an educated young Japanese who has located in La Crosse, the scene of last legal argument, and the outcome remains to be seen, as he has appeared in print and defied the State Board to arrest him."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Dec/Jan 1906/07    | Morikubo        | [120] | A Stray Thought on The Science of Chiropractic | Morikubo published a critical review of <i>The Science of Chiropractic: Vol. 1</i> by D.D. Palmer and B.J. Palmer. He sums up D.D. Palmer's conclusions that disease occurs when the mind fails to perform the correct functions. Organic functions are governed by the mind. The nerves connect the mind and body. The brain generates impulses. The Innate mind or soul commands the impulses. The impulses or thought-forces travel to the cells over the nerves to regulate functions. Interruption to the impulses at the spinal foramina, "subluxation," leads to disease, which is the manifestation of an abnormal condition. He also notes that D.D. Palmer bridged the gulf between mind and body, "that mysterious link" between soul and body. The book demonstrates the law that governs organic function via intelligence, innate mind, or soul.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Dec/Jan 1906/07    | Palmer, BJ      | [176] | "Adjustment the Key-Note" – Of What?           | B.J. Palmer critiqued Jorris' ad from La Crosse <sup>170</sup> and suggested that the content of the ad stole chiropractic ideas, calling them osteopathy. He accused Jorris of plagiarism and suggests Jorris' ad made osteopathy sound like chiropractic especially with talk of adjusting the vertebrae. He felt that chiropractic was surpassing osteopathy and that is why Jorris and other osteopaths were integrating chiropractic theories into osteopathy and using terms like "adjustment." He says that the term "adjustment" is now used regularly by osteopaths but they took it from chiropractic. B.J. claimed that no osteopathic book teaches adjusting the way it is taught at PSC. He argued that osteopathy had been including chiropractic terminology for the past two years, ever since the first issue of <i>The Chiropractor</i> in Dec 1904. He then cites the December 1904 issue of <i>The Chiropractor</i> , with its critique of McConnell's article "How Osteopathy Treats the Blood." <sup>101,137</sup> He quotes from <i>Journal of Osteopathy</i> from Dec 1904 (which is actually a quote from Still's 1897 autobiography), <sup>272</sup> which emphasized the role of the blood in health and disease, how excited nerves lead to contracted muscles, which puts pressure on other nerves, and how the bones are used as levers to release pressure on nerves, veins, and arteries. He also cited the <i>Journal of Osteopathy</i> from January 1905 quoting how the definition of osteopathy changed. He accused osteopathy of imitation and concludes, "It is needless to say we have been leading in the race ever since." B.J. also reports that he sent Jorris a copy of <i>Vol. 1, The Science of Chiropractic</i> <sup>81</sup> on October 19, 1906, and also, that Jorris subscribed to <i>The Chiropractor</i> . B.J. states that it is not possible to learn chiropractic by reading about it. A competent teacher is required. He announced a special course for osteopaths to learn chiropractic to be given at PSC on 1 February 1907. |
| Dec/Jan, 1906/1907 | Palmer, BJ (ed) | [46]  | Success                                        | The P.S.C. class enrollment for 1906 was 75 students with 16 of them being osteopaths. The PSC teaches "philosophical completeness and includes no adjunct therapies. The PSC research of 1906 has advanced and "henceforth <i>The Chiropractor</i> will refer to this compilation of facts, as The Philosophy of Chiropractic. A science is a branch or subdivision of a philosophy. Science is but investigation into things material, the philosophical study embraces the knowledge of power, how converted and utilized, an elevation not reached until 1906 and The P.S.C. brought it forth." Sales of <i>Vol. 1, The Science of Chiropractic</i> have been large, "especially among Osteopaths." Since the book was published, osteopathic journals "fear their position therefore give it satirical notices." The Universal Chiropractor's Association was formed in 1906. The object is to keep legislation pure and to keep members free from persecution. The UCA will defend and protect chiropractors that are molested.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |



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| Feb 7, 1907  | Morikubo   | [269] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                             | Morikubo states that his office is open, he is making friends and giving talks. He also gives a testimonial to B.J. Palmer and the PSC stating that he spent "considerable time" with B.J. and he would have paid 10x the money for the knowledge he gained. He also criticizes the students who only did the short course, paying \$100 and complaining they did not learn enough.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Feb 7, 1907  | Anon.      | [179] | Are Chiropractors Welcomed                        | Commentary introducing Morikubo's letter from February 7 states that even though M.D.s and D.O.s put obstacles in the path, patients asked for a chiropractor to come to La Crosse. Morikubo responded to the need.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Feb 7, 1907  | Linniker   | [128] | Does Gambling Pay                                 | Linniker, worked as an osteopath for one and half years. He did not get many specific results. He was bored in practice and then read some criticisms of chiropractic in the osteopathic journals. He wrote to "Foxy Grandpa," and received some chiropractic literature, which promised incredible cures. He paid \$100 tuition and started at PSC starting on 15 January 1907. He studied for two weeks. He went from 15 patients per day to watching B.J. Palmer care for 75 patients in three hours. He notes that "the adjuster was bothered by a class of students quizzing him at every turn." Vertebra are scientifically replaced in 1/2 second. He heard them and felt them "pop." He said learning how to "set the atlas" was the biggest lesson at PSC. |
| Feb 8, 1907  | Morikubo   | [122] | "Shegetaro Morikubo, Ph.D."                       | Morikubo's first advertisement lists him as "Shegetaro Morikubo, Ph.D., a practitioner of pure and unadulterated Chiropractic." The office is in the McMillan building. Office hours are from 10-12, 2-5, and 7:30-8:30. Consultation and exam are free. Inviting new patients who are "anxious to recover their lost health." Offers to explain to them the principle of Chiropractic. Visitors are also welcome.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Feb 15, 1907 | Morikubo   | [89]  | Letter to B.J. Palmer                             | In a letter to BJ Palmer from La Crosse, Morikubo notes that he was encouraged by an osteopath who was a classmate of Jorris'. The man suggested that the average "masseur is more scientific and competent" than Jorris. The man was glad that Morikubo was "right by Jorris." He had dropped out of the state osteopathic association because of Jorris' narrowmindedness.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Feb 19, 1907 | Morikubo   | [123] | "Shegetaro Morikubo, Ph.D."                       | Advertisement is repeated from Feb 8. <sup>122</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Feb 23, 1907 | Anon.      | [264] | Lectures on Japan                                 | Morikubo's lecture on Japan at the West Avenue Methodist Church was announced. The topic is "Influence of Christianity and Buddhism upon the Civilization of Japan." He is listed as a member of Tokio Academy of Science, a Japanese nobleman whose father was governor of Kanagawa, and whose brother is a member of the Japanese Parliament." While studying at the University of California he was converted to Christianity. For this, "his people disowned him."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Feb 25, 1907 | Morikubo   | [124] | "Shegetaro Morikubo, Ph.D."                       | Advertisement is repeated from Feb 8. <sup>122</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Feb 26, 1907 | Morikubo   | [130] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                             | In a letter to BJ Palmer from La Crosse, Morikubo criticizes Langworthy's announcement/circular linking chiropractic to Bohemia and ignoring D.D. Palmer as the discoverer. He notes that Langworthy claimed inclusion of massage, traction, and other adjuncts. He writes, "Let Dr. Langworthy call his juggling methods of healing, if it be a method, by some other name." Morikubo saw 20 patients on February 25. He was planning to give a lecture that night.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Mar 1907     | Palmer, BJ | [46]  | "The January, '07 Journal of Osteopathy contains" | In this critique of the article published in January's issue of <i>Journal of Osteopathy</i> he quotes the paragraph and inserts some comments such as the "national association" is called "universal" not national. He agrees with the statement that Whipple and Johnson were not real chiropractors. Also, he writes, "It is needless to say the little Jap still holds a few cards up his sleeve and, like the magician, will draw them forth at the psychical moment. Will Osteopaths make the opportunity? We are prepared for the game. Are you?"                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Mar 2, 1907  | Morikubo   | [131] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                             | Morikubo has 25 patients.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Mar 13       | Anon       | [98]  | Chiropractors Protest                             | B.J. Palmer and Morikubo protested the Minnesota chiropractic bill put forth by the ACA. B.J. Palmer said the bill was "at variance with the objects of Chiropractic," and benefited "offshoots" of chiropractic that taught "conglomerations." According to the paper, "In very good English [Morikubo] spoke against the bill as un-American and designed to help out one or two persons. He said the bill would legalize practices not countenanced by the regular school of Chiropractic."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Mar 28, 1907 | Morikubo   | [99]  | Letter to B.J. Palmer                             | Letter to BJ Palmer from La Crosse. Morikubo writes, "From this day on I live for two things mainly, the advancement of Chiropractic science and for tearing and stamping down and out the medical and osteopathic lawlessness and tyranny. My flag will always indicate Chiropractic and justice."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |



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| Mar/Apr 1907  | Morikubo     | [47]  | Chiropractic in Wisconsin                     | <p>Morikubo critiqued the January 1907 paragraph from the <i>Journal of Osteopathy</i>.<sup>80</sup> His intention was to "correct the erroneous impressions concerning my statements as published in The Leader Press."<sup>108</sup> On the statement in the article that he defied the state board to arrest him, Morikubo writes, that he defied the board because he believed Americans have rights and freedoms that should be protected. The state board is committing an injustice by claiming that chiropractic is part of osteopathy. The board and any osteopath making that claim is committing robbery. This should be brought before justice. He writes, "If my statements, of equal rights, can be construed to 'denied the state board' then defy the 'state board,' I will until they 'arrest him' and prove that I am practicing Osteopathy."</p> <p>Morikubo writes of Johnson and Whipple: They told the public they were practicing chiropractic, but they were not. If they were, they would not have been found guilty. He claims to have evidence that they did not study chiropractic at any school and what they did learn consisted of five lessons. At the trial, the witnesses for the defense, D.D. Palmer and J.L. Hively made no attempt to defend them because they found "that they were practicing Osteopathy."</p> |
| Mar/Apr, 1907 | Morikubo     | [87]  | Clinical Reports                              | <p>Morikubo documents four cases:</p> <p>21-year-old woman diagnosed with "consumption." Subluxations were located at 2nd, 4th, and 11th dorsal using nerve tracing. Three adjustments. All coughing ceased and she is "practically well."</p> <p>49-year-old male diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis. Given up for dead. Subluxations were found at "S.P." and "K.P." After the fourth adjustment he was walking normally and doing well.</p> <p>50-year-old female previously diagnosed with "suspicious sputum." "Great luxations at four places."</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Apr 8, 1907   | Morikubo     | [113] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                         | In a letter to B.J. Palmer written from La Crosse, Morikubo criticized Langworthy, his school, and his book. He states that Langworthy "will only last a few years to come." Their book is a "conglomeration of stuff." Studying at Langworthy's school for two years would be a waste of time, better spent at osteopathic school. Much of Langworthy's work is osteopathy. A science needs purity. Langworthy's work is "adulterated goods." He writes, "We must keep our science spotlessly pure if we want to have something that will control the human destiny in health and disease."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Apr 26, 1907  | Morikubo     | [90]  | Shegetaro Morikubo: The Japanese Chiropractor | Advertises himself as "The Japanese Chiropractor," and a member of the Tokyo Academy of Science. The advertisement is an invitation to "sick people who are discouraged." Chiropractic is a new science. Prospective patients should ignore anyone referring to him as a "fakir" and judge for themselves. He can "remove the cause of your trouble." Invited to talk over any ailment. Consultation and exam are free. Located at the McMillan building.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| May 1907      | Palmer, B.J. | [121] | Who Killed Cock Robin No. 2?                  | In a 24-page essay on the chiropractic legislation and politics in Minnesota, B.J. Palmer confirmed that he and Morikubo protested the Minnesota chiropractic bill put forth by the ACA. He refers to them as counterfeits and pseudos. The bill went against "specific, pure - unadulterated and philosophical chiropractic." They spoke at the House General Legislative Committee. He compares this event to the April 1905 attempts by the ACA to introduce similar legislation, whereby D.D. Palmer and B.J. Palmer met with the governor in protest. He writes, "I wish Dr. Langworthy to know that the Palmers had their hands in killing this 'Cock Robin' in the open air."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| May 8, 1907   | Morikubo     | [132] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                         | Morikubo has "handled seventy patients." He reports that his fame is growing and business is increasing.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| May 24, 1907  | Morikubo     | [100] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                         | Morikubo notes that some students do not fully grasp the "principles and philosophy of Chiropractic." They think that learning a few movements over the course of a few weeks, with an inexpensive tuition, is enough. He writes, "The more I study the more I realize that the real greatness of Chiropractic lies in its philosophy. Adjusting sub-luxated vertebrae is the practical application, but without its philosophy the Chiropractor would not know the reason WHY the impinged nerve is the cause of disease or the adjustment returns function." He also notes that he has studied philosophy in the universities but "...nothing, including my philosophical studies in the universities, has ever quickened my intellect as The Palmers."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| June 1, 1907  | Morikubo     | [134] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                         | Morikubo writes of a case with a prominent lumbar sub-luxation, in which he demonstrated the subluxated vertebra to the patient's medical doctor. 20-year-old male partially paralyzed on the left arm, could not wink left eye, head drawn to left side, and body twisted to the left. Convulsions and pain. "Examination found a big axis "sub-luxation." Patient felt he was "cured too quick."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |



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| June 1907     | Hamilton     | [183] | Change in Journal Management       | The editor of the journal is retiring, and the new editor is Dr. Fiske of Portage, Wis. Fiske started teaching physiology and osteopathic diagnosis in February. He and Dr. Walmsley have been the acting editors of the journal for the last five months.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| June 20, 1907 | Anon.        | [116] | Palmer, Bartlett J.                | B.J. Palmer's book, <i>The Science of Chiropractic: Eleven Physiological Lectures</i> was copyrighted on 20 June 1907. The book was 160 pages.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| June 1907     | Palmer, B.J. | [117] | The Science of Chiropractic        | B.J. Palmer's lectures from the winter of 1907 were transcribed into his first solo-authored book. The lectures include his additions to the philosophy, science, and theory of chiropractic, including his thoughts on the creation of impulses in the brain, theories of Innate Brain, expression of life in the tissue cells, and his thoughts on reflexes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| July 22, 1907 | Anon.        | [21]  | Jap Chiropractor is Arrested Today | Morikubo was charged with practicing medicine without a license and arrested by undersheriff Mohr. The complaint was sworn by W.T. Sarles, chairman of the medical board. Pled not guilty at 2 p.m. The complaint was practicing osteopathy disguised as chiropractic. Morikubo says it could be an international incident, he is an American citizen with rights and liberties. He will go to the supreme court if needed to prove the two sciences are different.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| July 23, 1907 | Anon.        | [22]  | Editorial                          | The conflict between the chiropractor and the board of physicians will probably not be an international incident. The man from Tokio is content to fight his battles in court. He is a naturalized citizen. He will likely win the case. "As THE TRIBUNE has said before, there is not much to justify discrimination between "paths" and "practices." <sup>161</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| July 27, 1907 | Anon.        | [23]  | Continuance is Granted Morikubo    | A witness is being secured from California. Judge Brindley granted a continuance. Morikubo was charged with practicing medicine (practicing chiropractics) without a license. District attorney Bosshard and defense counsel Morris & Hartwell agreed to Aug. 9 for the trial. The complaint was filed by Sarles, president of the state medical board.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Aug 3, 1907   | Anon.        | [24]  | Trial Date is Set                  | Trial is set for August 13. B.J. Palmer came to La Crosse to confer with Morikubo, the "chiropractic" charged with practicing medicine without a license. Morris and Hartwell are the defense attorneys. **Confusing B.J. with D.D., the article states, "Dr. Palmer was arrested at Davenport over a year ago charged with the same offense as the local doctor." The Dr. went to jail instead of paying a bond. The case did not come to trial. (Trial did occur. <sup>271</sup> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Aug 13, 1907  | Anon.        | [25]  | Prepared for Battle                | <p>Charged with practicing osteopathy without a license by state board. Four men are on the jury in the lower court. Japanese chiropractor is located in MacMillan building. Trial starts today. Morikubo came to La Crosse expecting to be persecuted, "with strong backing to take the case to upper court if necessary." The state board of medical examiners claims the sciences of osteopathy and chiropractics are "identical and that hence both should be licensed under the general head of osteopathy." Morikubo says the sciences are "vastly" different and the state law does not apply to chiropractics, only surgeons, physicians, and osteopaths. The president of the board, Sarles, swore the complaint. District attorney Bosshard is assisted by Jorris, La Crosse osteopath and board member. Morris &amp; Hartwell are defense attorneys. They brought "D.D." Palmer (mistaken for B.J.) from Davenport, "one of the founders of osteopathy and head of a noted school," and other witnesses.</p> <p>The first witness for the prosecution was Chamberlain, a Morikubo patient. He said that he started treatment in March for rheumatism and was examined and diagnosed with "curvature of the spine," treated daily for two months with spinal "adjustment," done by hand on his low back. Greatly improved.</p> <p>Second witness was Bey, a Morikubo patient who started treatment in February for rheumatism and nervous trouble. He was examined and diagnosed with spinal trouble. His symptoms were lameness and pain. He was treated daily until July and told nerves were impinged in his back, causing lameness. He benefited from treatment which consisted of adjustment with hands to relieve nerve impingement. He felt a "snap" in his back.</p> <p>R. Fiske was the third witness, an osteopath as of July 1904, who practiced in Portage, Wis., until January 1907. Fiske teaches at osteopathy school in Kirksville, Mo. Fiske said that the two witnesses described osteopathic treatments and that "adjustment" is an osteopathic word. On cross examination Fiske said he studied chiropractic from Palmer books and that osteopathic treatment does not treat results but removes cause. The impinged nerve in rheumatism affects muscle contraction and abnormal blood.</p> |



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| Aug 13,<br>1907 | Anon. | [26] | Jap Chiropractor Placed on Trial   | Morikubo, a chiropractor practicing in the McMillan building, was charged with practicing medicine without a license. The trial is today with Judge Brindley presiding. The jury was selected, and the first witnesses gave testimony. It will be the "hardest fought" case in La Crosse county. Defense attorneys Morris & Hartwell had the language of the charge changed. They struck "practicing medicine without a license," and changed it to "practicing osteopathy, under the guise of chiropractics, without a license." Jurors were sworn in after confirming to Morris that Morikubo's Japanese heritage would not affect their judgment. Witnesses included Sarles, head of the state medical board, who filed the complaint, head of the state medical board, E. Ashmore, of Detroit, Mich., vice-president of the National Association of Osteopaths, Jorris, osteopath from La Crosse, and "Dr. D.D. Palmer" (mistaken for B.J.) was an expert witness for the defense. First witness was Chamberlain, a Morikubo patient with diagnosis of rheumatism. No doctors have helped until Morikubo who said the spinal muscles were contracted causing hip pain. Morikubo adjusted him with hands and relieved the pain. Best health in five years. The next witness sworn in was C.H. Bey, a Morikubo patient. Bey was treated February 12 to July 1 for relief of rheumatism and nervous trouble. Paid by the week and then the month. Nerves were impinged, impingement was located, adjustments were done with hands and fingers "but no pressure" to release the impingement. Bey felt the vertebra move and heard a snap and crack. On cross examination said the treatment "did him good." Dr. Franklin Fiske, from Portage, Wis., professor at American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, was called to the stand as expert witness for the state. Fiske testified that the treatments of Chamberlain and Bey were osteopathic. Morris objected but was overruled. Fiske said he would do the same treatment, "sudden pressure or a thrust." On cross examination Fiske claimed to have read all of Palmer's books and other chiropractic publications. When asked if his knowledge of chiropractic and osteopathy were equivalent, the state objected and was overruled. Fiske said he "had knowledge of both sciences." Morris and Fiske engaged in "mental combat" discussing the merits of each science. Then they discussed metaphysics and how it was taught at Kirksville. Fiske said that it was and Morris "began examination with redoubled vigor." Adjourned for noon recess until 2 p.m. |
| Aug 13,<br>1907 | Anon. | [27] | Chiropractor Afternoon Exam        | Cross-examination started at 2 p.m. Morris questioned Fiske about how the sympathetic system related to the spine and how the sympathetic system was used in osteopathy and chiropractic. Fiske tried to evade answering the question, "Does the sympathetic nerve system reach the back bone?" This led to arguments, objections from the district attorney, and a suggestion from the judge for Fiske to answer the question, to which he said, "Well if I understand your question correctly, I would say that it does reach the back bone." Discussion continued until 3 p.m. with a focus on new methods and modern authorities on osteopathy and chiropractic. Fiske was confused about a question pertaining to Gray's anatomy textbook and offered to take a half an hour to consult the book to see if the answer is there.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Aug 14,<br>1907 | Anon. | [28] | Jap Chiropractor in His Own Behalf | Morikubo on trial in county court. Charged by the state for practicing osteopathy without a license and calling it "chiropractics." Morikubo took the stand after Linniker. Linniker was on the stand yesterday afternoon as well. Most of the trial involved a discussion showing the technical differences "between the two sciences." Linniker is an osteopath and chiropractor who came from Oakland, Calif., to testify. The trial started yesterday. Morikubo was brought back to the stand after the noon recess at 2 p.m. Rev. A.L. Wood, pastor of the Caledonia Street Methodist church testified for the defense after Morikubo. Morikubo "traced his life, his education, and defined the principles of chiropractics." He attended school starting at age four, public school in Japan, completed a 2-year course, until age 16 was a student at a Buddhist temple, he then went to the Tokyo Academy of Science. He came to the U.S. and continued his studies of philosophy, completed four years of post-graduate study, and earned a diploma as a doctor of philosophy. He studied osteopathy via correspondence and in March 1906, he enrolled at the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport. He studied there for ten months, earned a diploma, then opened a practice in La Crosse, Wis. He defined chiropractic in terms of a science that looks to the cause of disease and eliminates disease physically to the body and spinal column by removing obstructions with suddenly applied slight or heavy forces. According to the article, he also stated that chiropractic was founded on "the educated and uneducated mind, tracing the difference between deduction and induction." Morikubo cited his own treatment under three osteopaths and later with DD Palmer. He described osteopathic treatment in Appleton, Minn., of laying on a table for thirty minutes being turned and twisted until "his bones were almost at a breaking point." Chiropractic treatment is a "characteristic thrust" that takes a minute. He said that "blood is not considered in chiropractic... Gray's anatomy, and its treatises on nerves, is not necessary in studying chiropractic." On cross examination, the prosecution verified that his osteopath in Appleton was real and that the Tokyo Academy was real, consulting with the US consulate, Henry D. Miller. Miller confirmed that the Academy teaches philosophy and was a society of                                                                                                                                                        |



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|              |       |      |                                    | <p>And was a society of gentleman of the "educated classes" to study science and attend lectures five times per week. Morikubo was followed by Rev. Wood, whose testimony was objected to by the state when he said osteopathy and chiropractic were different. He was in favor of the family doctor. Edyth Ashmore, of Detroit, Mich., vice-president of the national association of osteopaths testified yesterday that chiropractic and osteopathic treatment were the same. On cross examination, she admitted her Wisconsin license was acquired that day. Linniker testified to the technical difference between chiropractic and osteopathy, that blood was important in osteopathy and not in chiropractic, that chiropractors treated nerves that led from the brain to the tissues, and that osteopaths "contend there is a sympathetic system." He also testified that "force, massage, and rubbing," are used in osteopathy and that "the chiropractic thrust is practiced in his science." Chiropractic is an advance over osteopathy. On cross examination Linniker gave definitions and demonstrations of both treatments and described their purposes. Chiropractic used a new system of nerves, removed obstructions so "brain insulation impulses may be transmitted to the muscles."</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Aug 14, 1907 | Anon. | [29] | Morikubo Prepared for a Hard Fight | <p>Trial of Shegetaro Morikubo, the Japanese chiropractor commences. He was charged with practicing osteopathy without a state license. Judge Brindley presides in the county court. First day's evidence was "extremely technical" and held the attention of a large audience. Witnesses from all over the country including Edyth "Rathmore" (misprinted Ashmore), vice president of the National association of osteopaths for the state. The defense called Dr. Charles Linniker from Oakland, Calif. If he is found guilty "a long legal battle is assured" because Morikubo "is prepared, with strong backing to take the case to the upper courts if necessary." State board of medical examiners claims that the sciences of osteopathy and chiropractic should be under the same law because they are identical. Morikubo claims they are different, and chiropractic is not covered by the law, which includes surgeons, osteopaths, and physicians. The president of the board, Dr. W.T. Sarles swore the complaint and appeared for the prosecution. The district attorney is Bosshard "assisted by Dr. A.U. Jorris of La Crosse, the osteopathic member of the state board." Defense attorneys are Morris and Hartwell. They summoned "D.D. Palmer" (mistaken for B.J. Palmer) and other witnesses. Jurors are Johnson, Dittman, Strauss, and Thomson. Two potential jurors were excused for already having opinions.</p> <p>The first witness was C.H. Chamberlain, a patient of Morikubo, who was treated in March for rheumatism. Morikubo's examination concluded a trouble of "curvature of the spine" and muscle contraction. He was treated every day for two months with hands adjusting the lower back/spine, had no outside treatment, and was relieved of the symptoms of ten years after a few treatments.</p> <p>The next witness was C.H. Bey who started treating with Morikubo in February for rheumatism and nervous trouble. The examination found "spinal trouble," causing the leg pains and lameness. He was treated daily through July because his "nerves were impinged in the back," and benefited. The treatment was hands on to "get the nerves back in shape and relieve the impingement." He reports feeling a snap and something move.</p> <p>The next witness was Dr. Raymond Fiske, licensed osteopath since July 1904, who practices in Portage, and is currently a professor at the School of Osteopathy in Kirksville. He said that the treatments of Chamberlain and Bey were osteopathic, and that "adjustment" was an osteopathic term. On cross examination he said he studied chiropractic through reading and had read Dr. Palmer's books. He also said that rheumatism is caused by impinged nerves leading to contracted muscles and affected blood vessels. During the afternoon session, Fiske was recalled and questioned "at length regarding the fundamental principles and theories of osteopathy." The defense was ascertaining the difference between "the two sciences." Fiske was handed a photo of nerve tracing from a collection "furnished by the defense." He was asked if he had done this type of work. He replied no. He was then asked whether "conscious pain could be traced through the sympathetic nerve system on the surface." He said it could, "but not by pressure." He was then asked if osteopathy "taught any complete nervous system outside of those mentioned in Gray's anatomy." He said no.</p> <p>The next witness was Ashmore, who graduated from the American School of Osteopathy. She practiced in Detroit for seven years. She also attended the Palmer school of chiropractic in Davenport. She said the treatments of Bey and Chamberlain were osteopathic and the two sciences were the same. She also stated that chiropractors did not have "the complete technical knowledge of the allied sciences which the osteopaths had." On cross examination she said she just arrived in Wisconsin, got her license that morning, applied for it a month ago, and that she attended the Palmer School under a false name after reading in <i>The Chiropractor</i> that Morikubo was coming to La Crosse to test the law. She was asked whether chiropractors "recognized the existence of a third system of nerves not taught in osteopathy." She said they did. The state closed its case.</p> |



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|              |       |      |                                                  | Linniker (misspelled as "Linning") was called to the stand for the defense. He graduated from the California College of Osteopathy in January 1906 and the P.S.C. in March 1907. The district attorney objected to an unlicensed out-of-state witness but was overruled. Linniker testified that osteopathy consisted of "a series of manipulations whereby disease symptoms are overcome." Upon request, he described an osteopathic treatment for paralysis demonstrating that osteopaths manipulated all parts of the body. For osteopathy, he said, the blood plays an important role but not in chiropractic. Chiropractic teaches that the "nerves lead direct from the brain to the tissues." Osteopaths contend "there is a sympathetic nervous system which does not lead directly to the brain but goes first to the spinal vertebrae." Court was adjourned until 9 a.m. the next day.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Aug 14, 1907 | Anon. | [30] | Difference: Between Chiropractics and Osteopathy | Shegetaro Morikubo, the Japanese chiropractor was charged with practicing osteopathy without a license. Dr. Charles Linniker was called from California to be an expert witness. He testified for the defense that chiropractic and osteopathy are vastly different "both in theory and application of treatment." He was recalled to the stand this morning and testified that chiropractic does not use the nerve system as mapped by anatomists but rather traces nerve impulses with fingers to the point of interruption, the "seat of the trouble." Osteopaths do not teach this. Osteopaths manipulate slowly. The chiropractor "recognizes the existence of a barrier which has to be removed, in other word an interruption to the impulses which come from the brain." On cross examination he said that he spent 10-12 years as a merchant and then studied osteopathy. He graduated from the California College of Osteopathy and practiced in California before studying chiropractic for three months at PSC. He then studied ophthalmology in St. Louis, practiced in Missouri for a few weeks, got married, and moved back to California and practices as specialist of the nerves, spine, and eyes. He came to La Crosse last Wednesday for the trial at the request of Dr. Palmer. He was asked about the explanation of osteopathic treatment of paralysis from the day before and said that it is how he was taught it at osteopathic school in 1906. These types of manipulations are used in almost every case and "he had never heard that this was called the Swedish massage movement." He said that chiropractic uses no massage only adjusting vertebrae with the "chiropractic thrust on the spine." He explained the purpose of the thrust to "restore life forces," and remove the "insulation" around the nerves. He would not get the same results moving vertebrae with osteopathic methods. He also said the chiropractors trace out nerves to the point of interference without using an anatomy text. He was shown an "illustration of a nerve tracing" he said that no anatomy texts showed this. It was part of chiropractic's claim of new nerves discovered. The textbooks Gray's and Kirke's physiology are marked up by the administration at PSC for corrections. Chiropractic doesn't teach about the muscles and blood. It teaches a physical principle, and spiritual conditions that work "through the brain." Chiropractors remove interference of the brain impulses to the body's parts. Osteopathy is based on principles of "scientific manipulations" to free up blood supply and cure disease. Morikubo was sworn in and stated he went to public school, a Buddhist institution, earned a two-year degree at the academy of science in Tokyo, and then came to the US studying classical subjects for four years. He began studying pathology and metaphysics as far back as the Buddhist institution. He studied osteopathy three years ago and chiropractic in March 1906 at the PSC for ten months. It also states "Witness said he had never studied osteopathy." The article reports then, "The chiropractic philosophy classified the mind into two parts, the educated and the innate." Morikubo described his own treatment by three osteopaths for trouble with his neck. The twisted and rotated his body, pulled his neck to the breaking point. It lasted about 25 minutes and "was nothing like that used in chiropractics." The article states, "The same trouble was treated by a chiropractic with a quick thrust in less than a minute." On cross examination Morikubo also stated that he traced the nerves without help of an anatomy text. The rest of this article repeats the content from: <i>Morikubo Prepared for a Hard Fight</i> , 14 August 1907, mainly beginning with the cross examination of Fiske, the testimony of Ashmore, and ending with the first part of Linniker's testimony. <sup>57</sup> |
| Aug 15, 1907 | Anon. | [32] | Jap is Acquitted                                 | Shegetaro Morikubo was charged with practicing osteopathy without a license, as chiropractic. The battle was one of the "hardest fought" in La Crosse county court. Morikubo was recalled to the stand on Thursday afternoon. Following him was Dr. W.D. Thomas, a learned educator. Thomas described the power of the mind over matter and declared the chiropractic theory was good and "in keeping with the latest advances in science." He was followed by Mrs. J.S. Rice, who was called to identify letters about the difference between chiropractic and osteopathy. Her testimony was objected to because the letters were signed with a rubber stamp. She was not allowed to testify. Dr. "D.D. Palmer" (mistaken for B.J.) "founder of the Davenport, Ia., School of Chiropractic," was called to identify the letters. Another patient of Morikubo's Mrs. W.A. Sperry, was also not permitted to testify due to an                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |



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|              |       |      |                                           | objection. Edyth Ashmore, vice-president of the National Association of Osteopaths, was called to rebut testimony of Linniker. She "refused to recognize any authority but Dr. Still." She would not read from other books. She also said that the treatment for paralysis described by Linniker was massage and not osteopathy. Dr. Palmer was then recalled to rebut Ashmore. He said that Dr. Still did not describe treatment for paralysis. Arguments to the jury started after Palmer. Arguments to the jury of this two-day trial went from 3:40 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. The four-person jury, Thompson, Strauss, Johnson, and Dittman met for twenty-five minutes and returned the verdict of not guilty at 6:05 p.m. Morikubo will be arrested again for "practicing healing without remuneration." The new charges would represent a "new phase of the state law," and were to be filed by Dr. W.T. "Searles," (misspelled Sarles) president of the state medical board. He also swore the first complaint. He wanted the law successfully tested on a chiropractor because they were not graduates of four-year medical schools. And if he could not re-arrest Morikubo, he will find another chiropractor. B.J. Palmer offered to get a name for him for the next case. Morris and Hartwell accused Searles of "Japanese persecution" and initiated a "warm altercation" between him and the district attorney.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Aug 15, 1907 | Anon. | [31] | Acquitted S. Morikubo is Found Not Guilty | <p>Morikubo was recalled to the stand at 2 p.m. on the second day of the trial. Judge Brindley presided. Morikubo was asked about the treatment of Chamberlain and he said he used his knowledge of chiropractic to "restore broken communication between the mind and body." He was asked to explain further and "he said the vertebrae was manipulated and other things done with the hands." Morikubo became a citizen in 1901. Dr. Thomas was sworn in and described the power of mind over matter and said the chiropractic theory of "removal of obstructions to the brain impulses," was sound. Mrs. Rice was called to identify letters and replies written to schools of osteopathy as to whether or not they taught chiropractic. Her testimony was objected to and sustained.</p> <p>Dr. "D.J." [B.J.] Palmer was called to identify the signature of one letter to the Southern School of Osteopathy. The letter was not permitted as evidence. Mrs. W.A. Sperry was sworn. She received treatment from Morikubo for eight weeks. She was also treated with osteopathy. Objections to her testimony were sustained. Dr. Edyth "Rathmore" (mistaken for Ashmore) was recalled to rebut Linniker's testimony about osteopathic treatment. She said he described massage and not osteopathy. On cross examination, Ashmore was asked to read from an osteopathic book describing the method Linniker defined. The book recommended it as "the best treatment for paralysis." Ashmore refused to acknowledge the book "as an authority." She would only recognize books by Dr. Still. Dr. Palmer was recalled by the defense to rebut and he said that Still did not say anything about paralysis in his three books. Arguments to the jury were made from 3:40 to 5:30 p.m. The jury deliberated from 5:40 to 6:05 p.m. Morikubo was found not guilty "of violating state law which compels the licensing of osteopaths, physicians and surgeons." This was "the hardest fighting ever witnessed in county court in La Crosse." Experts came from all over the country. The state board of medical examiners brought the prosecution to make a test case. The president of board W.T. Sarles, announced the board would prosecute chiropractors until it had been definitely determined by the supreme court whether chiropractors were physicians in the meaning of the law as such required to be licensed." He was ready to sign another complaint against Morikubo for accepting money as a physician and practicing the art of healing. Morris and Hartwell accused Sarles of "persecution of the Japanese." Sarles replied that "the state" wanted to determine whether chiropractors could come into the state and compete with physicians who had four years of medical school and completed the licensing exam. After "considerable argument" he agreed not to file the complaint against Morikubo as long as he could find another chiropractor to prosecute.</p> |
| Aug 15, 1907 | Anon. | [33] | Morikubo Acquitted in the County Court    | The first half of this article is verbatim text from <i>Acquitted S. Morikubo is Found Not Guilty</i> , <sup>58</sup> about the verdict and Sarle's second complaint. The second part of this article is verbatim text from <i>Difference: Between Chiropractics and Osteopathy</i> . <sup>59</sup> The last part of the article on Thursday afternoon's testimony of Morikubo, Thomas, Rice, Palmer, Sperry, and the rebuttal witnesses; Ashmore, Linniker, and Palmer is also taken verbatim. <sup>59</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Aug 17, 1907 | Anon. | [34] | Morikubo's Case                           | Morikubo was tried for practicing osteopathy without a license. The jury found he was right, and the board was wrong, "he was not practicing osteopathy and does not have to have a license." The state medical board continues to pursue Morikubo "for practicing medicine although they concede he uses no drugs." The editorial question this was the best use of the state board. To "persecute this man simply to assist members in their individual grievances." Morikubo came to La Crosse willing to "draw the distinction" between the two sciences. The law only covers licensing for physicians, osteopaths, and surgeons. They should propose a state law to license chiropractors. The trial was fair, the district attorney was able and skillful, the state's resources were used,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |



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|              |              |      |                                    | the osteopaths sent the vice-president from the professional association and one of their "brightest professors" from "the greatest osteopathic school in the world," and "they had at their disposal, furnished by Morikubo, every book on osteopathy and chiropractic published." The jury was intelligent, Judge Brindley is very capable, the trial was two days in length and the jury decided after a few minutes that "Chiropractic is not Osteopathy but a distinct science." It was good of the board to test the law but now it is decided and they should not persecute Morikubo any further. If Dr. Jorris, a member of the board and a resident of La Crosse brings charges to the district attorney Bossard, the people should tell the board not to pursue this. The state cannot appeal a criminal case. Morikubo is acquitted. Going to the supreme court is a mute point. "Let them try someone easier to convict."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Aug 17, 1907 | Anon.        | [11] | Morikubo Freed                     | Morikubo was charged with practicing osteopathy without a license, the trial was two days in length, he was freed. Expert witnesses included Dr. Fiske of the Kirksville college, Linniker, Dr. Palmer, Dr. Benson of Missouri, Miss Ashmore, vice president of the national association. The jury members were Thompson, Strauss, Johnson, and Dittman "it was found that he was practicing chiropractic, not osteopathy."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Aug 20, 1908 | Anon.        | [35] | Chiros and Osteos war in Wisconsin | A Japanese was tried by jury in La Crosse, Wis., for practicing chiropractic without a license, "as provided for by the new medical law in Wisconsin." The fight was bitter. The chiropractor moved to La Crosse "about four months ago," and advertised to "cure most all diseases" with chiropractic. He came from Davenport's Palmer school. He "was sent there for the purpose of testing a certain provision of the medical law of Wisconsin." The patient testimonials showed he cured most of them. The city's osteopaths claimed chiropractic is osteopathy. They swore out the warrant that he was "practicing medicine without a license." Dr. Palmer "was instrumental in having the Jap go to La Crosse, had prepared him for the trial." There was also a specialist from California who studied at Palmer's school for three months. He qualified "as an expert." The osteopaths had an officer from their national association who claimed chiropractic was osteopathy. "It was a battle of experts." The jury listened to testimony for two days and found him not guilty "after a short time."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Aug 1907     | Anon.        | [13] | Chiropractic Trial at La Crosse    | An editorial in <i>The Osteopathic Physician</i> gave the main overview of the trial and the second complaint against Morikubo almost filed soon after. The state board of health of Wisconsin, "aided and abetted by osteopathy," went against a Japanese chiropractor and "the Palmer crowd of Davenport." The chiropractors won. The charge of practicing osteopathy without a license was filed by the president of the board, Dr. Sarles. The board licenses osteopaths, physicians, and surgeons. The board and Jorris argued that chiropractic was a "crude form of osteopathy." Dr. Fiske and Ashmore were witnesses for the prosecution. Drs. B.J. Palmer and Chas. Linniker, who was a chiropractor and a graduate of the Oakland College of Osteopathy were the expert witnesses for the defense. The defense argued that chiropractic "differs from osteopathy in that it is a metaphysical science, and in that respect is not osteopathy." They also noted that the defense "substituted the new term "insulation" for "subluxation." Also, it was argued that Dr. Palmer "discovered a brand-new set of nerves not known to any branch of medical science, and that in this particular also his system was distinct!" The editor wrote that his "careful notes" taken at the trial did not distinguish chiropractic from osteopathy. He also stated that in a private meeting with Linniker after the trial, Linniker was unable to explain the differences and promised to send something in writing if he was able to distinguish them. The editorial referred to the accusations of prejudice intended to stop a second complaint after the trial as politics and "bunkum." |
| Sep/Oct 1907 | Palmer, B.J. | [96] | "Chiropractic Trial at La Crosse"  | B.J. Palmer reprinted the editorial from <i>Osteopathic Physician</i> and offered commentary. <sup>15</sup> The intent of the defense at the trial was that if they do not teach chiropractic, then they could not fully understand it and thus could not claim that chiropractic was the same as osteopathy. He writes, "This trial was Osteopathy vs. Chiropractic: power vs. desire of liberty." He clarified that the main protagonists and witnesses for the prosecution were osteopaths. By referring to the terms "insulation" vs. "subluxation" B.J. suggested that they did not "grasp the fundamental significance," and it showed they were dealing with something more than "lesion osteopathy." He suggested that the defense intentionally used the term "insulation" in cross examinations and rebuttals to come across more scientific. He also defended Linniker by suggesting that he did not want to share chiropractic facts or principles with the editor in the private conversation. B.J. Palmer criticized the fact that the osteopaths sent a spy to Davenport before the trial.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |



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| Sep/Oct 1907 | Palmer, B.J. | [38]  | "Not Guilty"             | B.J. Palmer stated in an editorial that the newspaper accounts were "impartial" but there were other details to convey. He wrote that Johnson and Whipple were pseudos who disgraced and abused the name of chiropractic in La Crosse. And yet, he felt they were "beaten by foul means at their trial." He commented that Morikubo was sent to La Crosse to "rebuild the fair name of this science." He also notes that they were expecting the osteopaths to use the same legal tactics they used against Johnson and Whipple. The UCA paid for the legal defense. B.J. Palmer claimed that the defense planned its lines of cross examination and cornered Fiske so well that the judge said, "This is getting interesting." B.J. Palmer wrote that Ashmore matriculated at PSC five weeks before the trial under the name of "Bell." She did not take classes or clinic seriously and poked fun at students. She said goodbye to B.J. when he left for the trial and he was surprised to see her as a witness using a different name. He noted that their competitors were forced to "spy and appropriate goods." B.J. Palmer writes of Langworthy and his book, "The Osteopaths recognize Dr. L. as using Osteopathy. His books were in evidence at La Crosse to be used against Chiropractic as they show many movements that are characteristic Osteopathy. The D.O.'s know this and wished the opportunity to prove it." He also notes that the UCA passed a resolution at their convention 3-5 September, placing a stamp of "disgusted disapproval" upon the books known as 'Modernized Chiropractic' as not being founded upon Chiropractic principles or adjustments..."                   |
| Sep/Oct 1907 | Morikubo     | [42]  | The Motive of Conspiracy | Morikubo writes an editorial attacking Langworthy because, "Langworthy lays credit for the trial used by The U.C.A." According to Morikubo, the defense was original with spontaneous responses to questions. They did not know the tactics the prosecution would use until the trial day. Langworthy must know 1907 PSC philosophy in order to make his claim. His books do not contain that information. His books are osteopathic and lack philosophy. Officers of the ACA wrote, "The Jap Chiropractor of LaCrosse has just passed through a trial. He was tried for practicing osteopathy without a license. It is gratifying to the members of the ACA to know that this case was won by the tactics proposed in a paper read by Dr. Langworthy as long ago as the first annual meeting of the ACA and later published in the first Chiropractic text books written by the founders of the ACA." Morikubo notes that none of the individuals who wrote that statement attended the trial and knew nothing about the tactics. All they could probably know was the newspaper accounts, which mentioned witness statements but nothing about tactics. He refers to this as a "scarlet falsehood" He also notes that he never saw the papers by Langworthy and that the book <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> has no argument related to his tactics at the trial. He writes, "On the contrary, the principles set forth by its authors are no more Chiropractic than Osteopathy. It was with difficulty that we succeeded in detracting our opponent's attention from referring to 'Modernized Chiropractic' to show the judge and jury that Chiropractic was a smattering knowledge of Osteopathy." |
| Oct 12, 1907 | Morikubo     | [181] | Letter to B.J. Palmer    | Morikubo liked the tone of the Aug/Sep issue of <i>The Chiropractor</i> . He recommends that being on the defense, they should not use "abusive language" like their attackers. He is surprised the osteopathic journals are doing so and finds it undignified. The public will decide, not words and attacks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Oct 1907     | Jorris       | [138] | Osteopathy               | The body is described as a "perfect machine," with three classes of levers used by the osteopath to restore "structural defects" and cure disease. Proper adjustment of all parts leads to harmony. Unimpinged nerves allow for nerve energy to be proper so that all nutrition may work properly.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Nov 1907     | Morikubo     | [39]  | What Must be Done        | Morikubo wrote that the judge thought chiropractic was a fake and the district attorney was convinced it was osteopathy, that the osteopaths planned his trial and conviction for months, and that the prosecution wrote letters to the US Consul in Japan "to find something in my past life that might blacken my character." Morikubo wrote that Ashmore posed a PSC student to "find something serviceable on them in the anticipated battle."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Nov 19, 1907 | Morikubo     | [77]  | Letter to B.J. Palmer    | Morikubo attended a medical convention and critiques two medical doctors especially in regard to their knowledge of chiropractic, the effects of subluxation, and bacilli affecting healthy tissues. The nervous system controls all systems. The brain generates a force transmitted like electricity over nerves. Impinged nerves mainly due to displaced vertebra leads to less nerve impulses and "dis-ease," lack of harmony, discord, lowered resistance, and other symptoms. They claimed that only the osteopath adjusts the body structures so that Nature could restore health and function.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Nov 21, 1907 | Linniker     | [40]  | Letter to B.J. Palmer    | In response to a letter from B.J. dated 7 October, Linniker states that "it is a base lie." He does not know of any paper by Langworthy and suggests that no one could have known about their tactics at the trial because they were spontaneously developed. The defense was original and honest. New scientific principles were set forth to the jury. He has never read Langworthy's books. He writes, "We no doubt produced some new thoughts in the trial, and which Mr. L. never heard of before, so was unable to produce in his paper of question before the A.C.A."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |



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| Nov 1907     | Ashmore  | [37]  | The Menace of Chiropractic: Inside History of this Fake | The object of the article is to introduce the osteopathic profession to chiropractic, the Palmer School, and its curriculum. The author entered the Palmer School as a student on 15 July 1907 and paid \$100 in tuition. The tuition was for graduates of medical colleges and included three months of instruction. Her first month of study was broken into three sections: principles of chiropractic, palpation of the spine, and adjustment technique. She cites "false claims made" by the Palmer School: chiropractic was discovered by D.D. Palmer in September 1895, chiropractic is different than osteopathy, it is an "exact science," and chiropractors are prepared to "treat any disease." She claimed that she interviewed D.D. Palmer's early patients from his days as a magnetic healer and his practice was mostly massage. She claims that A.T. Still's practice of adjusting subluxated bones for impinged nerves was well established in the 1890s and that osteopathy was known outside of Missouri. She refers to the Lillard adjustment and acknowledges that his cervical subluxation was probably reduced but he then developed a thoracic subluxation causing cardiac dysfunction. She claims that one of D.D. Palmer's first students, AP Davis, taught him how to adjust phalangeal subluxations for corns and bunions. Davis learned this from Still. Palmer taught Davis the chiropractic thrust. According to this article, B.J. Palmer's handwritten notes from November 1899 and October 1900 quote D.D. Palmer as saying, "pressure upon nerves and veins," which they later dismissed "blood-vessel" pressure as only osteopathic. When the chiropractors realized around 1901 that they would have to shield themselves from osteopathic legislation they "hit upon mental science for that purpose, or a muddled conglomeration of mental science, metaphysical, and spiritualism." She quotes from a B.J. Palmer lecture from 30 July 1907 in regard to Innate Intelligence, the soul, spirit, mind, and body connection, and their relationship to pathology and physiology. She also described the students, the textbooks, and other theories like B.J. Palmer's theories on the nervous system and reflexes. She notes Langworthy's school teaches subluxations of all joints and adjusting for "blood." |
| Dec 29, 1908 | Anon.    | [150] | Dr. Jorris Quits Wis. Medical Board                     | Jorris' term on the Wisconsin State Medical Board expires in January 1909. He served for eight years. As the first osteopath on the board, Jorris' original appointment "to the body was taken as recognition of osteopathy by the state." He was on his way to Eau Claire to lead a discussion on Cervical Lesions on December 30, at 2 p.m. He was chairman of the committee on the practice of osteopathy.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Jan 1, 1908  | Morikubo | [135] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                   | Morikubo writes down his many successful cases (which he is starting to take for granted) to push back against ignorance and bigotry of "medicine men." He writes of three cases:<br>Middle aged woman. Diagnosed with stigmatism. Three days after first adjustment her eye was normal. After seven adjustments case was closed.<br>Boy fractured his femur and had two lumbar subluxations and was diagnosed with tuberculosis. He was put in a cast. After three adjustments he smiled. After five adjustments he laughed. He gained weight. After two months he was walking.<br>38-year-old woman diagnosed with a hemorrhage of the rectum for five years. After three adjustments she was improved. After ten weeks "the subluxation was thoroughly adjusted."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Jan 1, 1908  | Ashmore  | [41]  | An Imitation and its Lesions                            | The trial at La Crosse is discussed including the letters the defense tried to introduce as evidence. She criticizes the osteopathic colleges, which claimed the sciences are different in the letters. She summarizes the November article <sup>37</sup> and refers to chiropractors as vertebral lesion osteopaths. She discusses types of subluxations, thrusts, techniques; critiques chiropractic practices and claims of superiority. She praises the PSC osteology collection and describes subluxation types. Ashmore suggests that chiropractic will die because of good state osteopathic licensing laws and suggests chiropractors invented "mental science" as a "subterfuge" to avoid the laws. "It was this chicanery and overconfidence on the part of the prosecuting attorney, that lost the case at La Crosse, Wis., last August." She also refers to the book she was called to examine as a rebuttal witness as McConnell and Teall's text. She also discusses a history of subluxation theory.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Feb 1, 1908  | Ashmore  | [184] | An Imitation and its Lesions                            | Critiques the chiropractor's understanding of bone pathology in relation to the theory of "excessive heat," impingement, and calorific nerves." She suggests that osteopaths should establish an osteological collection that rivals the one at PSC, which offers proofs of subluxation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| May 8, 1908  | Anon.    | [265] | Engagement announced                                    | In Morikubo's engagement announcement, he is listed as "Shegetaro Morikubo, D.C., Ph.D." The couple are planning to settle in Minneapolis, where Morikubo will open a sanitarium.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Jul 31, 1908 | Anon.    | [253] | Society                                                 | Description of Morikubo's wedding including details of his wife's and mother-in-law's dresses. The article describes J.R.A. Hanner as his "foster father," and mentions that he attended several universities and colleges, and also that he was resident in the U.S. for twelve years.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |



|              |              |       |                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------|--------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jul 31, 1908 | Anon         | [252] | Washington Times                                                       | This article mentions his marriage, his noble Japanese family, that he was a graduate of two American universities, holds a masters of arts degree, that his brother is a leader of Japanese Parliament, and that his father was "governor of one of the Japanese provinces under the imperial government."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Aug 4, 1908  | Anon.        | [251] | Iowans at Jap -American Wedding                                        | Rev. J.R.A. Hanner and wife attend Shegetaro Morikubo's marriage to Marie Louise Harrison of La Crosse. Morikubo is a member of "a noble Japanese family," and was "brought up from childhood to manhood in the home of the Rev. Mr. Hanner." Morikubo graduated from two American universities and "holds degrees of masters of arts." His brother is in the Japanese parliament and was a governor of a Japanese province.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Aug/Sep 1908 | UCA          | [189] | Constitution: The Universal Chiropractor's Association                 | Includes sections such as Name, Purpose (such as: "secure and promote protection for its members"), Ways and Means, Officers, By Laws, and Motions that are in Force to Date. Motions included: quorums, supporting new cases, defending indictments, fees, publications, and the following about Modernized Chiropractic, "That - The U.C.A., as an association of Chiropractors, who believe in and practice pure and unadulterated Chiropractic places the stamp of disgust and disapproval upon the books known as "Modernized Chiropractic," as not being founded upon Chiropractic principles, nor adjustments and showing no Chiropractic intelligence and not recognizing D.D. Palmer as the discoverer and absolutely ignoring the truths upon which this science is based. This action was made to have it known that this association did nor would not recognize them as an authority in any legal case where they are used to prove that Chiropractic was Osteopathy or Orthopedic surgery."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Mar 1909     | Murchison    | [118] | From: A Little Chat with the Boys                                      | This article describes knowing B.J. Palmer for the past seven years, since he was around 19 years old, including a house call B.J. made to care for her sister, adjusting her on an ironing board braced on two chairs with pillows. It describes her training as a chiropractor at PSC in August 1907, "absorbing Chiropractic philosophy" for two months. She writes, "When the doctor came home from the La Crosse trial he had the rudiment of a cycle to give us as follows: Innate Intelligence, mental, mind, mentality, brain, brain impulse thru physical means." She also describes how, by 1 September 1908, the cycle theory had grown phenomenally.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Jun 1909     | Palmer, B.J. | [95]  | Chiropractic vs. Osteopathy - Again. "Not Guilty" - Again the verdict. | Reference is made to the Morikubo trial in regard to Puddicombe vs. State Osteopathic Ass'n., State Medical Ass'n. This is described as the "second battle of this kind." Jorris was a witness and did not recall names of osteopathic books nor did Dr. Young, another osteopath. Both testified that chiropractic adjustments were osteopathic manipulations. The article makes it sound like Jorris testified at the La Crosse trial that osteopaths were taught nerve tracing although at this trial he knew nothing of it. B.J. Palmer acted as an expert osteopath and chiropractor on the witness stand for four hours. The defense introduced osteopathic books into evidence. Morris and Hartwell did an excellent job. Norton is thanked for introducing them to the UCA. UCA attorneys have "specialized in medical legislation." Suggests Jorris was so incompetent that the transcript should be sent to the governor to have him removed from the board.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Sep/Oct 1909 | UCA          | [190] | Constitution: The Universal Chiropractor's Association                 | Includes sections such as Name, Purpose (such as: "secure and promote protection for its members"), Ways and Means, Officers, By Laws, and Motions that are in Force to Date. Motions included: quorums, supporting new cases, defending indictments, fees, publications, the reserve fund, rules for accepting members (not based on school), rules against calling oneself "Dr." or "Doctor" if it appears the public may mistake the chiropractor for an M.D., intention of UCA to defend liberties and rights, officers, paying fines for members, rules on literature for the public, assessments, and the following about <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> , "That - The U.C.A., as an association of Chiropractors, who believe in and practice pure and unadulterated Chiropractic places the stamp of disgust and disapproval upon the books known as "Modernized Chiropractic," as not being founded upon Chiropractic principles, nor adjustments and showing no Chiropractic intelligence and not recognizing D.D. Palmer as the discoverer and absolutely ignoring the truths upon which this science is based. This action was made to have it known that this association did nor would not recognize them as na authority in any legal case where they are used to prove that Chiropractic was Osteopathy or Orthopedic surgery." |
| Nov 1909     | Morikubo     | [266] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                                  | Requests multiple copies of the September-October issue of <i>The Chiropractor</i> so that he could send them to "Japanese thinkers." He also requests copies of Patchen's pamphlet <i>The Chiropractic Idea</i> and "your entire works in book form."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |



**Table 4.** References coded by theme

| Ref   | Title                                                     | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T5 | T6 | T7 |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| [102] | Letter to the Editor                                      |    | x  |    |    |    |    |    |
| [103] | Cured by Magnetism                                        |    | x  |    |    |    |    |    |
| [250] | Love, Labor and Novels                                    |    |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| [104] | The Chiropractic                                          |    |    | x  |    |    |    |    |
| [254] | Berkeley News Notes                                       |    |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| [255] | Editorial. Sept. 18, 1899                                 |    |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| [105] | The Chiropractic                                          |    | x  | x  | x  |    |    |    |
| [10]  | Nerve Tracing Diagram                                     |    |    | x  |    |    |    |    |
| [256] | Twelfth Census of the United States                       |    |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| [108] | Wisconsin Senate Passes a Bill Recognizing the Profession |    |    |    |    | x  |    |    |
| [139] | Fryette May Get It                                        |    |    |    |    | x  |    |    |
| [140] | Jorris is Named                                           |    |    |    |    | x  |    |    |
| [269] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                     |    |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| [107] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                     |    |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| [141] | "Below will be found the questions..."                    |    |    |    |    | x  |    |    |
| [106] | Is Chiropractic an Experiment                             |    | x  |    |    |    |    |    |
| [257] | Morris, Minn.                                             |    |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| [125] | Sworn Statement of Dr. A.P. Davis                         |    |    | x  |    |    |    |    |
| [137] | How Osteopathy Treats the Blood                           |    |    |    | x  |    |    |    |
| [258] | A Japanese View of the Yellow Peril                       |    |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| [259] | A Wedding in Japan                                        |    |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| [260] | Yamato-Damashu                                            |    |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| [261] | Who Are the Japanese                                      |    |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| [101] | "How Osteopathy Treats the Blood."                        |    | x  | x  | x  |    |    |    |
| [186] | What an Exchange Says                                     |    |    |    |    |    |    | x  |
| [143] | Dr. A.U. Jorris has returned                              |    |    |    |    | x  |    |    |
| [142] | Jorris on Board                                           |    |    |    |    | x  |    |    |
| [191] | Backbone                                                  |    |    |    |    |    |    | x  |
| [192] | The Chiropractor                                          |    |    |    |    |    |    | x  |
| [144] | Dr. Jorris May Be Reappointed to Medical Board            |    |    |    |    | x  |    |    |
| [154] | Osteopath Causes Arrest of Chiropractic                   |    |    |    |    | x  |    |    |
| [160] | Chiropractics seem to have sympathy of the public         |    |    |    |    | x  |    |    |
| [161] | "Paths" and "Practices" in Court                          |    |    |    |    | x  |    |    |
| [162] | Charity and Chiropractics                                 |    |    |    |    | x  |    |    |



|       |                                                       |   |  |   |   |   |   |  |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| [175] | Chiropractics' Father on Stand                        |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [7]   | Johnson Case is Dismissed                             |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [7]   | Whipple on Trial Today                                |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [152] | 93 Gallstones Were Removed                            |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [7]   | Files Notice of an Appeal                             |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [153] | Test for Chiropractors                                |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [151] | Whipple Appeals Decision.                             |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [163] | We Are Now Permanently Located                        |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [156] | Prove "Chiropractics" an Imitation in Wisconsin Court |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [126] | Difference                                            |   |  | x | x | x |   |  |
| [36]  | Chiropractic Versus Osteopathy                        |   |  | x |   | x |   |  |
| [164] | School of Chiropractic                                |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [145] | Harvey Medical College Condemned                      |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [174] | Osteopathy and Your Back                              |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [149] | Jorris Reappointed                                    |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [165] | Our Christmas Gift                                    |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [146] | Special Meeting of State Medical Board                |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [147] | We Propose to Show You                                |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [171] | Osteopathy is a system of drugless healing            |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [166] | Chiropractics are Doing Great Work                    |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [167] | Chiropractic: Rescuing Suffering Humanity             |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [168] | Chiropractic is a Science Osteopathy is a "Fake"      |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [127] | Why be Sick? When Chiropractic Will Cure You          |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [262] | Letter to DD Palmer                                   |   |  |   |   |   | x |  |
| [155] | Chiropractors are Faking Osteopathy Shamelessly       |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [157] | Osteopaths Banquet at Milwaukee                       |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [169] | Murdered for Only \$3                                 |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [158] | Meeting in Wisconsin                                  |   |  |   |   | x |   |  |
| [129] | Clinical Reports. Vertebral Adjustment                |   |  | x |   |   |   |  |
| [248] | Comes from Far Japan to Study                         |   |  |   |   |   | x |  |
| [249] | Fame is Extending                                     |   |  |   |   |   | x |  |
| [267] | Inscription to Shegetaro Morikubo                     |   |  |   |   |   | x |  |
| [52]  | Securing a Jury in Palmer Case                        | x |  |   |   |   |   |  |
| [270] | Palmer Trial is a Short One                           | x |  |   |   |   |   |  |
| [54]  | Physician Goes to Jail                                | x |  |   |   |   |   |  |



|       |                                                     |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| [55]  | Dr. Palmer is Sent to Jail                          | x |   |   |  |   |   |   |
| [48]  | Are American People Free?                           | x |   |   |  |   |   |   |
| [56]  | Dr. D.D. Palmer Goes to Jail                        | x |   |   |  |   |   |   |
| [50]  | Dr. D.D. Palmer Talks in Jail                       | x |   |   |  |   |   |   |
| [73]  | Letter to D.D. Palmer                               | x |   |   |  |   |   |   |
| [51]  | Doctor Sent to Jail                                 | x |   |   |  |   |   |   |
| [59]  | Minister Writes to Dr. Palmer                       | x |   |   |  |   |   |   |
| [57]  | Chiropractic Fine \$350.                            | x |   |   |  | x |   |   |
| [72]  | Response to Schoffinan                              | x |   |   |  | x |   |   |
| [53]  | Commends Work of Dr. Palmer                         | x |   |   |  |   |   |   |
| [58]  | Chiropractic Offer to M.D.'s                        | x |   |   |  |   |   |   |
| [74]  | Forfeits His Bail Bond                              | x |   |   |  | x |   |   |
| [75]  | In Justice Court                                    | x |   |   |  | x |   |   |
| [60]  | Fails to Appear and Is Found Guilty                 | x |   |   |  | x |   |   |
| [76]  | Whipple Fined; Other Decisions                      | x |   |   |  | x |   |   |
| [61]  | Chiropractors To Go Free                            | x |   |   |  | x |   |   |
| [62]  | We Simply Set up Elsewhere                          | x |   |   |  | x |   |   |
| [63]  | Charged with Violating Laws                         | x |   |   |  |   |   |   |
| [64]  | Suit for Trunks of Chiropractors                    | x |   |   |  |   |   |   |
| [65]  | Chiropractor Flees                                  | x |   |   |  | x |   |   |
| [66]  | One Benefit of a Good Law                           | x |   |   |  | x |   |   |
| [67]  | Chiropractors Serve Sentence                        | x |   |   |  | x |   |   |
| [68]  | The Firm of Whipple & Johnson                       | x |   |   |  | x |   |   |
| [69]  | Chiropractor to Return to City                      | x |   |   |  | x |   |   |
| [70]  | Lawyers to Debate it                                | x |   |   |  | x |   |   |
| [71]  | Chiropractors Meet in Iowa                          | x |   |   |  |   |   | x |
| [109] | A Chiropractic Lecture Course                       |   | x |   |  |   |   |   |
| [110] | Opening Lectures of Fall Series                     |   | x |   |  |   |   |   |
| [78]  | Exchanges: July 1906                                | x |   |   |  | x |   |   |
| [170] | Adjustment the Key-Note                             |   |   |   |  | x |   |   |
| [119] | Library of Congress: Palmer, D[aniel] D[avid] 1842- |   | x |   |  |   |   |   |
| [81]  | The Science of Chiropractic                         |   | x | x |  |   |   |   |
| [187] | A Textbook on Modernized Chiropractic               |   |   |   |  |   |   | x |
| [112] | Jap Will Lecture                                    |   | x |   |  |   | x |   |
| [114] | Jap Student Talks on Chiropractic                   |   | x |   |  |   |   | x |



|       |                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [268] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |
| [177] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [136] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                   |   |   | X |   |   | X |   |
| [159] | Dr. Jorris After Deer                                   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [148] | A State Which Welcomes Osteopaths                       |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [82]  | Dr. Jorris Got His Deer                                 |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [172] | Misadjustments of the Spine Cause Disease               |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [83]  | Exchanges                                               |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [178] | Response to Norton                                      |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [84]  | Commencement at the Palmer School. Graduation Exercises |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |
| [85]  | Stray Thoughts on Chiropractic and the P.S.C.           |   | X |   |   |   | X |   |
| [88]  | Chiropractic is not Osteopathy                          | X |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [91]  | \$1000 Reward                                           | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| [86]  | Reception to Norikubo (sic)                             |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |
| [111] | Another Course of Fine Lectures                         |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |
| [94]  | Dedication to Morikubo                                  |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |
| [49]  | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| [173] | Body Osteopathically Regarded                           |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [80]  | Wisconsin is a good state for Osteopaths                | X |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [43]  | Chiropractor is Coming to City                          | X |   |   |   |   | X |   |
| [108] | Chiropractic                                            |   | X | X | X |   | X | X |
| [45]  | Chiropractor is Prepared to Fight                       | X |   |   |   |   | X |   |
| [97]  | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                   | X |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [44]  | Will Test Medical Law                                   | X |   |   |   | X | X |   |
| [182] | New Member of the Faculty                               |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [80]  | "On legislative affairs"                                | X |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [120] | A Stray Thought on The Science of Chiropractic          |   | X |   |   |   | X |   |
| [176] | "Adjustment the Key-Note" – Of What?                    |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [46]  | Success                                                 | X | X |   |   | X |   |   |
| [269] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |
| [179] | Are Chiropractors Welcomed                              |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [128] | Does Gambling Pay                                       |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |
| [122] | "Shegetaro Morikubo, Ph.D."                             |   |   | X |   |   | X |   |
| [89]  | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [123] | "Shegetaro Morikubo, Ph.D."                             |   |   | X |   |   | X |   |



|       |                                                   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [264] | Lectures on Japan                                 |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |
| [124] | "Shegetaro Morikubo, Ph.D."                       |   |   | X |   |   | X |   |
| [130] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                             |   |   |   |   |   | X | X |
| [46]  | "The January, '07 Journal of Osteopathy Contains" | X |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [131] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                             |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |
| [98]  | Chiropractors Protest                             | X |   | X |   |   |   |   |
| [99]  | Letter to B.J. Palmer                             | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| [47]  | Chiropractic in Wisconsin                         | X |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [87]  | Clinical Reports                                  |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |
| [113] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                             |   |   | X |   |   |   | X |
| [90]  | Shegetaro Morikubo: The Japanese Chiropractor     | X |   |   |   | X | X |   |
| [121] | Who Killed Cock Robin No. 2?                      |   |   | X |   |   |   | X |
| [132] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                             |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |
| [100] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                             |   | X |   |   |   | X |   |
| [134] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                             |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |
| [183] | Change in Journal Management                      |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |
| [116] | Palmer, Bartlett J.                               |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |
| [117] | The Science of Chiropractic                       |   | X |   | X |   |   | X |
| [21]  | Jap Chiropractor is Arrested Today                |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [22]  | Editorial                                         | X |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [23]  | Continuance is Granted Morikubo                   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [24]  | Trial Date is Set                                 |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [25]  | Prepared for Battle                               |   |   |   |   | X | X |   |
| [26]  | Jap Chiropractor Placed on Trial                  |   | X | X |   |   | X |   |
| [27]  | Chiropractor Afternoon Exam                       |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |
| [28]  | Jap Chiropractor in His Own Behalf                |   | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| [29]  | Morikubo Prepared for a Hard Fight                | X | X | X | X | X |   |   |
| [30]  | Difference: Between Chiropractics and Osteopathy  |   | X | X | X | X | X |   |
| [32]  | Jap is Acquitted                                  |   | X | X | X | X | X |   |
| [31]  | Acquitted S. Morikubo is Found Not Guilty         |   | X |   |   | X | X |   |
| [33]  | Morikubo Acquitted in the County Court            |   | X | X |   |   | X |   |
| [34]  | Morikubo's Case                                   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [11]  | Morikubo Freed                                    | X |   |   |   | X |   |   |
| [35]  | Chiros and Osteos war in Wisconsin                |   |   |   | X | X | X |   |
| [13]  | Chiropractic Trial at La Crosse                   | X |   |   | X | X |   |   |



|       |                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [96]  | "Chiropractic Trial at La Crosse"                       | x |   |   | x | x |   |   |
| [38]  | "Not Guilty"                                            | x |   |   | x | x |   | x |
| [42]  | The Motive of Conspiracy                                | x | x | x |   |   | x | x |
| [181] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                   |   |   |   |   | x |   |   |
| [138] | Osteopathy                                              |   |   |   | x | x |   |   |
| [39]  | What Must be Done                                       |   |   |   | x | x | x | x |
| [77]  | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                   | x |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| [40]  | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                   | x |   |   | x |   |   | x |
| [37]  | The Menace of Chiropractic: Inside History of this Fake |   | x |   | x | x |   |   |
| [150] | Dr. Jorris Quits Wis. Medical Board                     |   |   |   | x |   |   |   |
| [135] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                   |   |   | x |   |   |   |   |
| [41]  | An Imitation and its Lesions                            |   |   |   |   | x |   |   |
| [265] | Engagement announced                                    |   |   |   |   |   | x |   |
| [254] | Society                                                 |   |   |   |   |   | x |   |
| [252] | Weds Japanese of Noble Birth                            |   |   |   |   |   | x |   |
| [251] | Iowans at Jap-American Wedding                          |   |   |   |   |   | x |   |
| [189] | Constitution: The Universal Chiropractor's Association  |   |   |   |   |   |   | x |
| [118] | A little Chat with the Boys                             |   | x |   |   |   |   |   |
| [95]  | Chiropractic vs. Osteopathy - Again                     | x |   |   |   | x |   |   |
| [190] | Constitution: The Universal Chiropractor's Association  |   |   |   |   |   |   | x |
| [266] | Letter to B.J. Palmer                                   |   | x |   |   |   |   |   |

**Table 5:** Data of references with factual errors coded by document type, peer review type and sources

**Ledgend:** Document Types (Doc) - Book (B), Dissertation (D), Article (A); Peer Review Type (R) - Yes (Y), No (N) and Unknown (?); and Source Type (So) - Primary (1 °), Secondary (2 °), Tertiary (3 °), Unknown (U), None (X). The numbers in brackets after the Source Type are the number of references used in the work.

| Ref   | Doc | R | So | Factual Errors                                                                                                                                           |
|-------|-----|---|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| [226] | B   | N | U  | The arrest of Morikubo was in 1906.                                                                                                                      |
| [208] | A   | N | X  | UCA was formed in 1905 "out of necessity of defending Dr. Morikabo" [sic]. Morris formulated the philosophy and science of chiropractic to win the case. |



|       |   |   |                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------|---|---|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| [227] | B | N | U                                        | Morikubo pleaded for help to B.J. Palmer "as soon as he was apprehended." B.J. Palmer saw Morris and Hartwell's names advertised and hired them. Morikubo completed courses in science and a doctorate degree. "Originally, the indictment had charged Morikubo with violating the law by endeavoring to practice medicine and surgery and osteopathy – and the complaint said that Morikubo had held himself out as a physician, surgeon and osteopath – and used the title of doctor in front of his name." Due to the "loose wording of the complaint" Morris asked the court to amend the charge only to osteopathic manipulation. Morikubo's use of "mind" in his testimony could be traced to Langworthy's 1903 writings on the brain as the "life force." Morikubo's contention that "blood is not considered in Chiropractic," also comes from Langworthy's 1904 writings in <i>Backbone</i> . He also followed Langworthy's ideas about Gray's anatomy on nerves not being needed when studying chiropractic. Morris followed Langworthy's arguments that chiropractic and osteopathy were not the same. B.J. Palmer "usurped to himself the remarkable studies undertaken by Dr. Langworthy," and made it seem like the ideas of chiropractic came from his father. Morris introduced the "brain" as the "builder of the body" to establish "philosophy" of chiropractic "as suggested by Dr. Langworthy in his writings." Rev. A.L. Wood's testimony was "to show the new 20 <sup>th</sup> century concept of the power of the brain over matter." The "unseen power" in the body was an argument also derived from Langworthy, which became the philosophy of chiropractic relying on nerves. D.D. Palmer had to reconsider his ideas to integrate Langworthy's, and also fought with his son because of B.J.'s integration of Langworthy. After the trial, "B.J. took steps to announce that Chiropractic was thereafter to be defined as a "Science, Philosophy, and Art." Tom Morris became the "philosophical counsel" for B.J. Palmer. B.J. used Langworthy's "script," including using subluxation for the first time and incorporating IVF.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| [228] | B |   | X                                        | Morikubo "appealed to B.J. Palmer for help," after he got arrested. B.J. Palmer hired Morris and Hartwell after seeing their names in an advertisement. Morris had "the first two charges dropped." Langworthy's "scholarship... would guide Morris' 'case of chiropractic.'" <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> provided two keys; philosophy and technique. Relying on Langworthy's "propositions," Morris demonstrated in court that osteopathy focused on circulation and non-specific techniques whereas chiropractic "is primarily concerned with nerve impulse, emanating from the brain to control all body functions; that the brain not the blood, is the builder of the body." He also showed that "the chiropractic technique of manipulation was a specialized movement or 'thrust' (Langworthy's description)." The case had the effect of "opening up and controlling chiropractic for years to come. The 'philosophy' of chiropractic was now established. B.J. Palmer had begun to use the term in his writings by 1908, and in 1911 revised his first book, <i>The Science of Chiropractic</i> (1905) under the title <i>The Science and Philosophy of Chiropractic</i> ." Also, Langworthy proposed the importance of the IVF to the profession in 1903 and a theory of spinal aging.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| [216] | A | Y | 3 <sup>o</sup> (1)                       | Morikubo was charged with practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license. Morris relied on Langworthy's book to emphasize the difference between chiropractic's focus on nerves and "a specific thrust" and osteopathy's focus on the circulatory system and joint mobilization. <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> was the first chiropractic book. Langworthy introduced "subluxation," IVF, and the "supremacy of the nerves."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| [8]   | A | y | 1 <sup>o</sup> (1)<br>2 <sup>o</sup> (2) | Morikubo told a <i>Tribune</i> reporter that he received a doctorate from the Tokyo Academy of Science. Morikubo studied pathology as an "advanced student" at a university on the West Coast. He told a reporter he was fluent in German. Morikubo quickly pleaded for help to B.J. Palmer, who came the next day and hired Tom Morris from the "La Crosse telephone directory." Preparation for the trial was done in two weeks. Morris relied on the writings of Langworthy. <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> was the first chiropractic textbook. It distinguished between chiropractic and osteopathy with philosophy and technique. The brain was the "unseen power," "not the blood, as the osteopath and medical doctor preached." Langworthy's book demonstrated the "chiropractic thrust," and the mechanics of the spine – used by the defense. Morris called W.D. Thomas and A.L. Wood, "both recognized scholars in philosophy." An indictment supposedly read in court is quoted as follows, "Shegataro Morikubo (sic) was being charged with violating the law by endeavoring to practice medicine and surgery and osteopathy, all of which were regulated by the State Board of Medical Examiners, and that the defendant held himself out as a physician, surgeon and osteopath – and used the title of doctor in front of his name," (could not verify) Langworthy was the first chiropractor to emphasize the nerves in 1904. Linniker is misspelled as "Linning." Morikubo was acquitted on August 15. Morris' winning argument was "that the function of the nervous system through the 'unseen power' in the brain was the philosophy that distinguished the science of chiropractic from all other sciences." After the trial, B.J. Palmer started using "developer," he withdrew Vol. 1 from circulation "never to mention it again," "completely abandoned his father's script," and adopted Langworthy's terms like "subluxation" and "intervertebral foramina," and the brain as the unseen power, and the origin of "life force." "Chiropractic had entered the realm of philosophy." Morris developed the idea of "chiropractic philosophy in his masterful courtroom presentation in La Crosse and had carefully coached his witnesses, including B.J. Palmer." After the trial chiropractic "merged science and dogma." |
| [213] | A | y | 3 <sup>o</sup> (1)                       | Charges of practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license. The trial influenced B.J. Palmer's philosophy of chiropractic, "strongly." B.J. Palmer initiated the legal strategy by hiring Morris. Morris called "experts in chiropractic and osteopathy" to distinguish the difference in "theory (philosophy) and practice." After the trial B.J. Palmer called himself "Philosopher of Chiropractic" and advocated "specific, pure and unadulterated" philosophy and practice, because this was legally defensible.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| [200] | D |   | 2 <sup>o</sup> (1)<br>3 <sup>o</sup> (1) | Morikubo was charged with practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license. B.J. Palmer "traveled to his aid and hired defense attorney Tom Morris." Morris only had two weeks to prepare for the trial. Morris discovered <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> during his preparation. Refers to the book as "Langworthy's." The book gave Morris the distinctions between "chiropractic and osteopathy in philosophy" also technique, a focus on the brain and not the blood "as the unseen" power, and detailed the "chiropractic thrust." B.J. Palmer used <i>Modernized Chiropractic's</i> ideas that he had "heard in the courtroom," and included them in his philosophy.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |



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|-------|---|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| [212] | A |   | 3°(1)                           | Morikubo was charged with practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license. Quoting Rehm: Morikubo called B.J. Palmer who came the next day, hired Morris, had two weeks to prepare. Morris used <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> , which differentiated between chiropractic and osteopathy based on philosophy and technique. He asked the court to drop the charges of practicing surgery and medicine. Morris used two witnesses and the book to demonstrate the difference. Focused on the chiropractic emphasis on nerves and the osteopathic emphasis on circulation. B.J. Palmer and Morikubo demonstrated the difference between the chiropractic thrust and osteopathic manipulation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| [229] | B | ? | 3°(1)                           | The trial inspired B.J. Palmer to "adopt the mantle of philosopher" and set the stage for "the chiropractic rhetoric that prevails to this day."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| [6]   | B | y | 1°<br>(1)<br>2°<br>(2)<br>3°(1) | Morikubo was charged with practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license. He asked B.J. Palmer for help. Morris relied on <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> in court. The Palmers published their first book in reaction to the publication of <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> . Langworthy proposed theories of spinal aging and the brain as dynamo. The defense relied on Langworthy's theory of the supremacy of the nerves and his philosophical ideas. B.J. was an "excellent witness," which helped win the case. One consequence of the trial was that "B.J. began adapting Langworthy's philosophy to his own purposes." Morris was the true "philosophical counsel to chiropractic."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| [193] | B | ? | 2°(1)<br>3°(1)                  | This textbook is the dissertation in book form. <sup>200</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| [211] | A | y | 2°(2)<br>3°(3)                  | B.J. Palmer hired Morris. Morris' strategy at the trial would "color much of what would come to be known as 'chiropractic philosophy.'" Morikubo was arrested for practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license. Morris had the charges of surgery and medicine dropped. Morris relied on the writings of <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> , which distinguished philosophy and technique, described intervertebral joints, and the brain as the "unseen force" of life. He argued that osteopathy focused on blood and chiropractors on nerves. Linniker misspelled as "Linning," was an expert witness for the defense who discussed the difference between the "long-lever manipulative techniques of the osteopaths," versus the "high-velocity, segment-specific thrusts of the chiropractor."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| [238] | A | y | 2°(1)<br>3°(1)                  | Morris had the charges dropped from practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy. Morris used Langworthy's book "to prove Morikubo was practicing chiropractic."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| [230] | B | ? | 2°(1)<br>3°(2)                  | Morikubo was charged with practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license. B.J. hired Morris who "quickly mounted a defense." This "may have been the cement for B.J.'s clinging to the metaphysically based Innate philosophy." B.J. may have been "pressured into adopting a metaphysical philosophy to protect the profession in courts of law." <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> was published a few weeks before the Palmer's first book and it was used in court by Morris to "establish chiropractic's unique philosophy." Refers to the "Langworthian philosophy" that "Morris cited," which was then changed by B.J. They also state that it was Langworthy rather than the Palmers that wanted to restrict subluxation adjusting to the spine. The book also includes a table of Langworthy "firsts," used subluxation, IVF, brain as source of nerve force, supremacy of nerves over health instead of arteries.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| [231] | B |   | 3°(3)                           | Morikubo held a doctorate from Tokyo. Morikubo contacted B.J. after being arrested. B.J. arrived in La Crosse the day after Morikubo's arrest. B.J. and 18 others formed the UCA in 1906. B.J. hired Morris based on an advertisement. The charges were practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license and that Morikubo "held himself out as a physician, surgeon, and osteopath and used the title 'doctor' in front of his name." Misspelled Linniker was misspelled as "Linning." Morris relied "heavily" on Langworthy's book. "It was the only textbook on chiropractic in print at the time." B.J. Palmer's first book with D.D., <i>The Science of Chiropractic</i> was published in 1907, possibly as a response to the trial. <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> provided Morris with the difference between chiropractic and osteopathy; technique and philosophy. Included the "unseen power," and how osteopaths focused on blood. Morris used W.D. Thomas and Rev. A.L. Wood, "both scholars in philosophy" to establish the philosophy made chiropractic unique. B.J. started referring to chiropractic as "pure, straight, and unadulterated," to ensure it was defensible. |
| [232] | B | N | 3°(1)                           | Morris' thesis, introduced in the Morikubo case, used <i>Modernized Chiropractic's</i> argument that chiropractic had a technique and philosophy. The defense "had the effect of opening up and controlling chiropractic for years to come." It established philosophy. B.J. Palmer started using the term "philosophy" in 1908.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| [207] | A | Y | 1°(1)<br>3°(1)                  | Morris was hired by B.J. Palmer. Morikubo was a 1901 PSC graduate. He was charged with practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy. Morris convinced the prosecutor to drop surgery and medicine. Morris offered <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> as evidence to show chiropractic was "separate and distinct," and that chiropractors emphasized the nervous system and the unseen power of the brain. After the trial chiropractic moved away from focusing on the circulatory system or the osteopath's "rule of the artery," to keep chiropractors from being persecuted.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| [240] | B | ? | U                               | Langworthy's writings were "decisive in the precedent setting 1907 defense of Shegetaro Morikubo."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| [245] | B | ? | U                               | Morikubo was a 1901 graduate of PSC. He was arrested for practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license. B.J. Palmer rushed to La Crosse after the arrest. Palmer hired Morris. Morris got the prosecutor to drop medicine and surgery from the charges. Morris "relied heavily" on <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> , based on its proclamation that chiropractic was separate and distinct. Morris called "several expert witnesses who held degrees in both osteopathy and chiropractic." B.J. Palmer was "greatly impressed with Morris' use of philosophy to keep chiropractors out of jail." Because of this he had the faculty grant him the first PhC and used the term "philosophy" in the titles of "most" of his textbooks for the next "several years." Chiropractic as separate and distinct became the central "rhetoric" to the profession. Morris' use of <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> at the trial impacted future chiropractic theory. Chiropractors left "the rule of the artery" behind as well as D.D. Palmer's older theories and adopted "Smith, Paxson, and Langworthy's theories of subluxation." These overshadowed D.D. Palmer's later theories.             |



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| [1]   | A | Y | 1°(3)<br>3°(1)                    | B.J. Palmer rushed to Morikubo's defense and hired Morris. The jury acquitted Morikubo based on <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> "by Solon Langworthy, Oakley Smith, and Minora Paxton (sic) (1906), which differentiated chiropractic from osteopathy, first used the terms 'subluxation' and 'vertebral foramina' and first referred to the supremacy of the nerves in contrast to the osteopathic claim of supremacy of the blood." B.J. Palmer changed the philosophy of chiropractic after the trial to incorporate the new ideas, including the idea of the brain as the 'source of nerve-force.' The second edition of <i>Vol. 1</i> , "incorporated the new straight philosophy of chiropractic."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| [5]   | B | ? | 1°<br>(2),<br>2°<br>(3),<br>3°(1) | Morikubo studied pathology at a university on the West Coast and earned a PhD at the Tokyo Academy of Philosophy. Morikubo was charged with practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license. He contacted B.J. Palmer after being arrested and asked for legal help. B.J. hired Morris. Morris convinced the judge that Morikubo had prescribed no drugs or performed surgery. Morris relied on <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> and Langworthy (not the Palmers) to prove chiropractic was "separate and distinct," a focus on the brain and nervous system vs. osteopathy's "rule of the artery." Morris called "several doctors" who were osteopaths and chiropractors. "Linniker" was misspelled as "Linning." Morris was the "real" philosopher of chiropractic. Prior to the trial the PSC only referred to chiropractic as a science not philosophy. This book also states that the ideas from B.J.'s 1907 book were not used in the trial.                                                                         |
| [215] | A | y | X                                 | This article quotes charges that state Morikubo, "violated statutes regulating the lawful practice of medicine, surgery and osteopathy." (not verified or cited) Morris asked the court to delete the charges relating to "medicine and surgery." The defense strategy "borrowed from the published work of Langworthy, Smith, and Paxson." The article also states that the profession "entered the 'esoteric' realm of philosophy" in 1907, which some in the profession "wince at the notion."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| [206] | A | y | U                                 | The trial took place in 1906. Morikubo called B.J. Palmer for help. B.J. raised funds and hired Morris.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| [224] | A | N | 1°(1)<br>2°(3)<br>3°(1)           | Morikubo was charged with practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license and calling himself "Doctor." B.J. Palmer hired Tom Morris. Tom Morris shaped the philosophy of chiropractic. Morikubo moved to La Crosse in March 1907. Morikubo earned a PhD from the Tokyo Academy. Morris convinced Bosshard that Morikubo did not prescribe medicine or perform surgery. The witnesses for the prosecution admitted "their general ignorance of chiropractic principles and methods." The defense entered <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> into evidence. <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> was the first chiropractic textbook and the first to assert chiropractic had its own philosophy. Linniker was misspelled as "Linning." "Linning" testified that chiropractic used short lever thrusts in contrast to A.T. Still's "long-lever manipulations and soft-tissue techniques." The article also claimed that the book established that chiropractic focused on the nervous system vs. osteopathy's "rule of the artery." |
| [194] | B | ? | 3°(1)                             | "Chiropractors turned to so-called philosophy, metaphysics and dogma for their legal defense."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| [225] | A | N | 2°(1)                             | Morris' defense strategy "created a 'philosophy of chiropractic' (i.e., a set of principles) that would become standard rhetoric within much of the profession." Morris was the "unseen" power behind B.J. Palmer thereafter.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| [195] | B | ? | 1°(2)<br>2°(1)<br>3°(1)           | Morikubo pleaded for help to B.J. Palmer who arrived within a day and hired Morris. Langworthy's writings were the "salvation of this case." <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> was "the only current published work explaining the theory and practice of chiropractic," its formula saved the profession. Morris used Langworthy's work to distinguish the philosophy and technique of chiropractic and how it was distinct from osteopathic and allopathic philosophies. Morris asked the court to dismiss the charges of medicine and surgery. Langworthy was the first to propose chiropractic relied on "supremacy of the nerves" in 1904. Morris produced A.P. Davis' testimonial as evidence in court. Morikubo and B.J. Palmer both "demonstrated that the techniques of chiropractic spinal adjustment were unique," in court. Morikubo was acquitted on August 15, 1907.                                                                                                                                                         |
| [219] | A | y | 3°(1)                             | This article attributes a direct quote to Morris about the trial in regard to the chiropractic notion that the brain and nervous system are the most important rather than the osteopathic view about circulation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| [201] | D |   | 3°(1)                             | Morikubo advised B.J. Palmer of his indictment and B.J. then hired Tom Morris. The defense used <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> to demonstrate the philosophical differences between chiropractic and osteopathy. Linniker was misspelled as "Linning."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| [214] | A | Y | 1°(1)<br>2°(1)<br>3°(2)           | Morikubo was charged and arrested for practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license. Morris introduced Langworthy's book into evidence. Morris used the arguments about separate and distinct from the book along with "other documents and testimony from osteopathic practitioners who were in agreement with the assertions..." that chiropractic was its own profession. B.J. Palmer "endorsed" the principles in <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> . Langworthy was first to use "subluxation" and the importance of Intervertebral Foramina, and that the brain was a source of "nerve energy," and the emphasis on nerves versus the osteopathic focus on blood. The UCA voted to condemn Langworthy, the school, and the ACA because of its successful use by the defense in court. (unverified claim) The Palmer's <i>The Science of Chiropractic</i> was inspired by <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> .                                                                                                           |
| [196] | B | ? | 2°<br>(1)<br>3°(1)                | Tom Morris advised the use of certain terms for the trial so that chiropractors would not be convicted for practicing medicine. These included: chiropractors analyze rather than diagnose, adjust rather than treat, chiropractic is not therapeutic, chiropractors remove subluxations rather than treat disease, subluxation is the cause of disease. Morris convinced the jury chiropractic is not osteopathy or medicine.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| [235] | B |   | 3°(1)                             | Morikubo was arrested for practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license. Palmer hired Morris. Morris got the district attorney to drop the charges of "unlicensed practice of medicine and surgery," because Morikubo only used his hands. Morris called "several chiropractor-osteopaths" to the stand. They argued that osteopathy was based on the "rule of the artery" and chiropractic on the "supremacy of the nervous system." Morris also used <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> as evidence. The book's proposition that the profession was "separate and distinct" led to the acquittal after "23 minutes." Philosophy then became important in the profession.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |



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| [197] | B | ? | 2°<br>(1)<br>3°(2)      | This book repeats assertions from earlier editions of the book cited above,[237] as well as the notion that chiropractic's unique philosophy and emphasis on nerves originated from the Morikubo trial. The book states these ideas were embraced after D.D. Palmer's death and that Morris established the chiropractic philosophy as unique.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| [7]   | A | y | 1°(2)<br>2°(2)<br>3°(1) | Morikubo was fluent in German. He received a PhD in philosophy. Langworthy's writings "played a prominent role in the defense promulgated by Morris."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| [237] | B | Y | ?                       | B.J. and Morris "rushed" to help Morikubo. They declared chiropractic was not "the practice of medicine." The new cry was "we don't treat disease," chiropractors focused on subluxation, removing the cause, disease was a state of being brought forth by subluxation. Chiropractors "did not practice medicine but merely detected and corrected subluxations of the spine." This was the start of B.J. Palmer's vitalistic paradigm.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| [234] | B | N | 2°(1)                   | Summing up Lerner's account: Langworthy helped save the profession. <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> was the first chiropractic textbook and it introduced "subluxation, intervertebral foramina 'spinal windows,' focus on the spine, and that an unseen power comes from the brain through the nervous system to build the body." These ideas were not written down by Palmer prior to 1903. Charges were practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license. <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> was used as evidence based on its philosophical and scientific ideas. Morikubo called B.J. Palmer to help and he hired Morris "serendipitously." Morris had the prosecutor drop charges of medicine and surgery. Langworthy introduced the focus on the spine in chiropractic and the emphasis on the nervous system.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| [241] | A | N | 2°(1)<br>3°(1)          | Morikubo's legal defense formed the basis for "philosophy."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| [202] | D |   | 2°<br>(1)<br>3°(2)      | B.J. Palmer hired Tom Morris, who convinced the judge Morikubo did not prescribe drugs. The main focus of the defense was that chiropractic focused on nerves not blood. Morris relied on <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> not the writings of the Palmers. The trial made the nervous system "normative in the profession." The case created a conflict for B.J. because the ideas of his rivals were relied upon. This inspired him to "dominate the chiropractic profession." He chartered the UCA in 1905. B.J. was president of the UCA.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| [223] | A | N | 2°(1)                   | Morikubo contacted B.J. after being arrested. B.J. Palmer hired Morris. Morris used <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> and developed the "unique 'chiropractic philosophy' defense."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| [222] | A | N |                         | Morikubo graduated from a university in Tokyo with a degree in philosophy. B.J. Palmer hired Tom Morris. Morris convinced the district attorney to drop "surgery" and medicine from the charges. Morris' defense focused on the osteopaths "rule of the artery," versus the chiropractic focus on the nervous system. This was based on "supplemented wording of an early text, <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> , which reaffirmed the unique 'philosophy' of chiropractic."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| [198] | B | Y | 3°<br>(1)               | <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> was used by Morris at the Morikubo trial and inspired B.J. Palmer. Morikubo was charged with practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy. The trial got B.J. Palmer to focus on the brain.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| [210] | A | Y | 3°(1)                   | Morris had the charges changed from practicing medicine to practicing osteopathy without a license. The textbook <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> was used to demonstrate the "philosophical differences" between chiropractic and osteopathy. Linniker is misspelled as "Linning."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| [217] | A | Y | 2°(1)<br>3°(1)          | <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> was used by the defense. The Morikubo trial led to new publications by the Palmers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| [205] | A | Y | 2°(1)                   | "Philosophy in chiropractic did not become an important element until after the landmark Morikubo case." The defense relied on <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> , which included the first use of the term "subluxation" within chiropractic. D.D. Palmer was expert witness in the Whipple case and "later that year spent 23 days in prison."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| [204] | A | y | 3°(5)                   | Langworthy's ACA was formed in 1922 and condemned by the UCA "shortly after its formation." Langworthy's textbook, "and the paradigm espoused therein," was used by the defense as practicing medicine without a license. Morikubo was charged with practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license. B.J. came to La Crosse and hired Morikubo after the indictment. Morris argued to the prosecutor that Morikubo did not do surgery or prescribe drugs. The prosecutor agreed to reduce the charges. Morris used <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> to argue chiropractic was separate and distinct. He had "several witnesses" who were osteopath/chiropractors. The jury deliberated for 30 minutes. Morris was the "architect of 'chiropractic philosophy.' Morris was awarded the first doctor of chiropractic philosophy (PhC) degree from B.J.'s school in 1907. B.J. embraced chiropractic philosophy after the trial "with evangelical zeal, and thus the courtroom experience of Morikubo became a powerful detriment of the chiropractic profession's development." B.J. Palmer's philosophy became dogma and the profession embraced it to keep the profession separate and distinct. |
| [239] | A | Y | 2°(3)<br>3°(1)          | Morris relied on the writings of Langworthy. "Langworthy was first to use the term 'subluxation' in chiropractic." Langworthy invented the distinctions between analysis and diagnosis, adjustment and treatment in chiropractic, and that "Nature effected the cure." Thus, he came up with the nontherapeutic approach. B.J. Palmer was guided by Tom Morris to accept the "Langworthy Doctrine" to keep chiropractors from being prosecuted.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| [221] | A | Y | 1°(1)<br>2°(1)<br>3°(3) | D.D. Palmer didn't use the term "subluxation" until after the Morikubo trial. Morikubo was charged with practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license. "Subluxation and innate intelligence were first used by Smith et al in the first textbook on chiropractic <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> ." The chiropractic philosophy or "pseudo-religion" was "nothing more than a legal tactic used in the Morikubo case." Morris got the medicine and surgery charges dropped. After this successful strategy worked, "B.J. etched into stone 'chiropractic philosophy.'"                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |



|       |   |   |                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------|---|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| [218] | A | Y | 3°(1)                   | Subluxation as an “impediment to health appears to have been a medicolegal maneuver to distinguish chiropractic from medicine to defend against a charge of practicing medicine without a license.” The defense used Langworthy’s philosophical perspective and his notion of the “supremacy of nerves.”                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| [209] | A | Y | 3°(3)                   | Morikubo was charged with practicing medicine, surgery, and osteopathy without a license. “D.D. Palmer engaged attorney Tom Morris.” Morris’ defense strategy “created a philosophy of chiropractic (ie., a set of principles) that would become standard in legal defense.” The original teaching of LACC was consistent with “D.D. Palmer’s pre-Morikubo precepts and less so with the later philosophical ideals of D.D. and B.J. Palmer.” This article claims that D.D. Palmer changed his philosophy after the trial to a “narrower focus” and that his earlier notions were more about “maximizing health.” And that the “chiropractic philosophy” was a “pragmatic strategy” to preserve the profession but it created a schism in identity, a “separatist mentality.” |
| [2]   | B | ? | 2°<br>(1),<br>3°<br>(2) | B.J. Palmer hired Tom Morris, who convinced the judge that Morikubo did not prescribe drugs. The main focus of the defense was that chiropractic focused on nerves not blood. Morris relied on <i>Modernized Chiropractic</i> not the writings of the Palmers. The trial made the nervous system “normative in the profession.” The case created a conflict for B.J. because the ideas of his rivals were relied upon. This inspired him to “dominate the chiropractic profession.” He chartered the UCA in 1905. B.J. was president of the UCA.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| [220] | A | N | 3°(1)                   | “The impressions left with these reporters would reflect what was likely in the minds of the jurors serving on the case, since they would have been exposed to the same evidence.” Because 50% of seven articles about the trial included technical discussions about the differences between chiropractic and osteopathy and 3% of seven articles “related to metaphysical or vitalistic themes presented by the defense,” then the reporters found that technical differences were the most compelling, so that must have been why the jurors acquitted. Those who have assumed that philosophy “won the day” are “clearly mistaken.” Philosophy “barely played a role in the defense.”                                                                                     |

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